The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY MARCH 8, 1900 XXXVIII—NO 51

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store 6 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Tourist Tickets to Florida and Winter Resorts in the South.

Ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will answer inquiries about low fares to Florida and winter resorts in the South. Full information concerning tourists' tickets, time of tables, etc., will be furnished free. Persons contemplating a Southern trip may secure valuable information on the subject by merely inquiring of the nearest representative of the Pennsylvania Lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O. Say where and when you wish to go, how many will be in the party, starting point, etc., and you will be promptly posted. The inquiry will not cost much effort—it will save considerable bother in arranging details, as they will be looked after gratis.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the kidneys. At druggists.

Don't be Deceived

Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. The only sure cure. 10c and 25c at all druggists.

To California Quickly and Comfortably

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. "The Overland Limited" leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p m., arrives in San Francisco the afternoon of the third day, and Los Angeles next morning. No change of cars. All meals in dining cars. Buffet, smoking and library cars, with barber. "The best of everything." "The Pacific Express" leaves Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m., with first class and through tourist sleepers to California. Personally conducted excursions every Thursday. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & Northwestern R'y. For full information and illustrated pamphlet apply to D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

Agents on salary of $15.00 per week and expenses; the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Fast Trains

Via Chicago & North-Western R'y—Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. The best of everything. No change of cars. Call on any Ticket Agent for information, or address W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill. D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying or exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. Cream Balm is recognized as a specific. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. A cold in the head immediately disappears when Cream Balm is used. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocho or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, March 6, 1900:

LADIES.

Arnold, Mrs. W. A.	Pease, Mrs. C. D.
McLain, Mrs. J. L.	Shoe, Mrs. Mary
Matthews, Miss Carrie	
Snyder, Mrs. B.	

MEN.

Barr, F. J.	Jones, Wm. H.
Butler, Hanson	Lawson, Thos.
Carpenter, Wm.	Levake, Geo. P. (2)
Clark, John	Martin, O. B.
Fraine, Jas.	Partridge, G. W.
Frantz, John J.	Russell, W. D.
Hinderer, Geo.	Snavely, Jos. (4)
Holderbaum, Edwin	Strony, Jos.
Hurshberger, Calvin	Wilson, Herbert
The Birdsell Engine Co.	

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR UNSURPASSED

Huyler's

(PINK WRAPPER.)

VANILLA CHOCOLATE

FOR EATING, DRINKING & COOKING.

GROCERS EVERYWHERE. Insist on Huyler's

WALL OF DEATH

Blocks Entrance to Red Ash Mine, West Virginia.

DEAD AND DYING BEHIND.

At Least Ten Bodies Were Taken Out by Rescuers.

PROBABLY 40 YET ENTOMBED.

Altogether the Victims May Number 50—Had the Explosion Occurred an Hour Later, More Men Would Have Been in the Mine and the Number of Victims Greater—Thirty-seven of Those Dead or Still In the Mine—Some Were Too Mutilated for Identification—The General Belief Is That the Explosion Was Caused by Dust Being Ignited From Lamps—Sad Scenes at the Mine Mouth.

FIRE CREEK, W. Va., March 7.—The first reports of the explosion at Red Ash mine were greatly exaggerated. The latest reports since are that there were only 50 miners entombed instead of 125. Only ten bodies have been taken out so far instead of 37, as previously reported, but it is believed that all of the 40 that are still in the mine will never be found alive. The explosion happened as the men were going into the mine in groups, and in couples in some instances, and they were strung along in this manner for over a mile, so that the work of rescue will require a long time. There were more men near the entrance who escaped than were lost.

The Red Ash mine is a large drift, and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which was thus closed by the falling slate, entombing a large number of miners.

The scene of the disaster is between this place and Thurmond, on the south branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and every assistance possible was rendered by the railway company and by the adjoining mining towns. Relief parties from great distances arrived as soon as possible. State Mine Inspector Pinckney, with a corps of experts and many workmen, has been on the ground, rendering all assistance possible and devoting his attention more toward relief than to an official investigation as to the cause of the disaster.

J. Fred Effinger, of Staunton, Va., the principal owner of the mines, spared no effort in the work of rescue and relief, and his manager, Ferdinand Howell, had all the men available at work in trying to clear away the debris and rescue the entombed men. The managers and bosses of all the mines in this district came to the scene as soon as possible and joined in the work of rescue. It is impossible to describe the amount of work done by this concentrated army of men, but they were greatly impeded because of the extent of the enormous blockade at the entrance to the drift. The large heavy side tires of the entrance were blown out to some distance, together with a lot of heavy timbers. Even mules were blown out some distance.

The force of such an explosion caused an immediate falling of the slate and other debris, so that the entrance was filled up for a great distance and the difficulties in digging through it caused delay in the work of rescue. As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might and were relieved in short relays by other men so as to expedite the work of rescuing as many as possible.

At the first successful strike of the workers 10 bodies were recovered. Seven of them were already dead and the other three were dying. As the miners were located at different places in the drift, and the explosion caused the falling slate to blockade the rooms in different parts of the mine, the work of rescue met with one great obstruction after another. At the mouth of the mine the scene was beyond description, the wives and children and the neighbors of those who were known to be entombed were there in full force, and their anxiety and distress were most intense. While they were all seeking to help those who were rescued and to get the mine reopened, yet these bereaved people were for the most part in the way of the rescuers and had to be held back from the entrance.

The mine is one of the largest in West Virginia and was very heavily timbered in the different drifts. It was for this reason feared that those who had not been killed by falling debris at the time of the explosion would be pinioned by these connecting timbers and suffer death from suffocation. Air was forced into the mine by engines on the surface, which were kept working after the explosion, but it was found that air could be pumped into the drift for only a short distance, as the coal, stone and earth shut off all possibility of reaching the interior. The pumps and all other machinery in the mine were demolished, so that everything had to be done through temporary arrangements on the surface.

After the men got under headway in the work of rescue, they reached the first party in less than an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston and other places for physicians, nurses and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was use only for the caskets.

The estimates on the number in the mines when the explosion occurred are based on the number who entered at a 7 o'clock. The manager stated that by 8 o'clock or 8:30 a. m. there would have been twice as many men in the mines.

The population of this mining village is only 500. All are miners, and the calamity will reach almost every little home in the town.

Those working on the rescue relays said that the scene became more terrible as they got further into the mine. The men become almost faint of heart when they stuck a place filled with dead bodies.

Most of the bodies that cannot be identified or recognized have been placed in the large blacksmitn shop of the Red Ash Coal company, and that place presents the appearance of a horrible morgue. Although the bodies are mangled beyond recognition, yet they are surrounded by those who are in distress and hunting their lost friends.

The general belief is that the explosion occurred by contact with dust when the miners entered with their lights and that it was not due to fire damp, as has been currently reported all day. Nearly all the men employed in the mine were white, only about one-fifth being colored, and most of the men were married and had families in the little cottages near the tipple of the great mine.

Some of the bodies were so mangled as to beyond recognition.

Among the dead and those known to have gone into the mine were these;

B. B. Long, fire boss.
Bret Long, workman.
Tom Long, trapper.
Dodo Long.
Two boys named Long.
James Sanders.
Charles Fouch, machine runner.
Novelle Dewes.
Sam Shoup.
Charles Downey.
Carl Downey.
Andrew J. Brett.
John Claire.
Two Hambrick brothers.
N. C. Ramsey.
Crick Stuart.
John Day.
Berry Tucker.
William Day (dying).
Thomas Day.
Mat Quarreles.
Granville Homes.
James Hackney.
Sam Jackson,
Matt Call.
Bill Sledge.
Vallie Edges
Joe Elliott.
Berry Wright.
—— Dawson.
John Kane.
Ed Harper.
Bat Jones.
Rawson Holmes.
Ernest Loy.
James Washington.
Charles Perfater.

EIGHT AMERICANS KILLED.

Among Those Dead, Reported by General Otis, Was Lieutenant Koehler. Twenty-Two Wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—General Otis cabled the war department a list of casualties in the Philippines, comprising eight killed and twenty-two wounded. Among those killed was First Lieutenant Edgar F. Koehler, Ninth infantry, who met his death at Tinuba, March 4. He was a native of Illinois.

Following were the names sent:

Killed—Luzor, H. Fortieth infantry, Albaa, Feb. 14, William B. Martin, Eleventh cavalry, A, Sarlava, Jan. 10, William R. Blanchard; C. Indan, Seventh, James Freeman; Third cavalry, D, San Juan, Feb. 26, Mark Burns; Ninth infantry, Tinuba, March 4, First Lieutenant Edgar F. Koehler; Thirty-third infantry, A, Tangaden mountain, Dec. 7, James A. Whalen. Panay. Nineteenth infantry, A, Patnongen, Feb. 15, George J. Morris; Sixth, C, Frederick F. Parker.

Wounded—Luzon, Fortieth infantry, G, Albay, 8th, George Donaldson, severe; 12th, H, James A. Underwood, thigh, slight; Camalig, 22d, E, Thomas A. Killough, thorax, slightly. Eleventh cavalry, C, Salajave, Jan. 19, William Wright, foot, severe; F, John W. Hatfield, sergeant, leg, moderate; Herbert Elkins, head, severe. Naic, 9th, I, John W. Maxwell, leg, moderate. Hilang, 7th, M, George McCarter, sergeant, arm, moderate. Thirty-seventh infantry, Magdalena, Feb. 7, B, Frank Leers, wrist, severe; 28th, A, Sam Van Leer, captain, forearm, very slight. Majajay, Twenty-ourth infantry, Cavinti, March 2, Albert L. Dooci, thigh, severe; February 28, M, Andred Hagland, forehead, slight. Twenty-fourth infantry, San Luis Xsabela, Dec. 3, F, Mack C. Nance, pelvis, severe. Naguilian, 7th, F, Alonzo B. Kelly, musician, thigh, slight. H, Charles Wilson, scalp, slight, James Bentley, scalp, slight. Thirty-ninth infantry, Sampalo Tayabas, Jan. 29, E, Simon Hudson, thigh, slight. San Pablo, 21st, George E. Quinn, corporal, shoulder, severe. F, Otis H. Sidener, abdomen, slight. G, Lamer Schley, corporal, leg, moderate. Maurice F. Lindsay, hand, slight. Panay, Sixth infantry, Macato, Feb. 24, C, Frank C. Bolles, first lieutenant, hand, moderate.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS MET.

Feasibility of Extending the Order to Foreign Lands Doubted.

NEW HAVEN, March 7.—The annual meeting of the national council, Knights of Columbus, was held in this city.

Several important matters were scheduled for consideration, the most important being the report of a special committee appointed two years ago on the assessment rate in comparison with the mortuary tables of insurance companies and fraternal orders, and petitions from various countries in South America and islands in the West Indies, asking that the order be extended to those territories. Considerable doubt was expressed as to the feasibility of extending the order into foreign lands.

TYPHOID PATIENTS DRIVEN OUT.

Fire at Turtle Creek, Pa., May Have Had Bad Effect on Sick Persons.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Fire destroyed three dwellings at Turtle Creek, and the three families that occupied the buildings were rendered homeless. One of the houses was occupied by Samuel Wilkison and his family, five members of which were lying in sickbeds at the time of the fire. Mrs. Wilkison and four of the children were ill with typhoid fever, and it is feared that the excitement and exposure which followed the burning of their home may have a bad effect on some of the patients.

For a Cable to Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The senate committee on naval affairs ordered a favorable report upon the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, midway islands and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the navy department and to be a government cable.

ALFRED HARMER DEAD.

"Father of the House" Died at Germantown, Pa.

HAD BEEN ILL SINCE NOVEMBER.

Attended Opening of the House, but Before Christmas Recess He Had to Return Home—Kidney Trouble Attributed to Be the Cause of His Death.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, of the Fifth Pennsylvania district, the "Father of the House," died at his home in Germantown, a suburb of this city. Mr. Harmer had been ill since last November, when he was stricken with a severe attack of Kidney trouble.

He recovered sufficiently to attend the opening of congress in December, but before the Christmas recess he returned to Philadelphia and has since that time been confined to his bed.

A few days ago he suffered a relapse and steadily failed until last evening, when he died, surrounded by his wife, three sons and two daughters.

CORBIN OFFERS TO QUIT.

That Is, If Anything Wrong With His Army Record Can Be Found. Wrote to Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The resolution adopted by the senate calling for a complete record of the courtmartial which tried Adjutant General Corbin when lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth colored infantry, on a charge of cowardice, and other information as to his military career, called for a mass of papers that will require a week's time to copy, according to the estimates of the war department.

General Corbin, in anticipation of the reply, addressed to Senator Davis, of Minnesota, an appeal for an immediate examination of his soldierly record from the day he entered the service of the United States as a 19-year-old boy 48 years ago up to the present time. Moreover, he authorizes the senator to present his (Corbin's) resignation to the president if the search reveals a suggestion of unworthiness. The letter includes the findings of the courtmartial which most honorably acquitted Lieutenant-Colonel Corbin of the charge, General Grant's letter conferring upon him two brevets for gallant services at the time he was charged with cowardice, and, finally, a letter from the colonel of the regiment who preferred the charge, praising his work in the campaign.

The Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The prediction of a cold wave, a higher spot market at Liverpool, firmness in northwestern markets and talk of export business were supports in a fairly active wheat market Tuesday, May closing ⅜@½c over Monday. May corn closed ½c and May oats ⅛c up. Provisions were dull, but closed a trifle improved.

EVENTS BRIEFLY NARRATED

A reduction in sugar was made by the trust.

Jack Chinn sued a woman for libel, at Frankfort, who said she saw him shoot Goebel.

General Wheeler and daughter were held in quarantine at San Francisco.

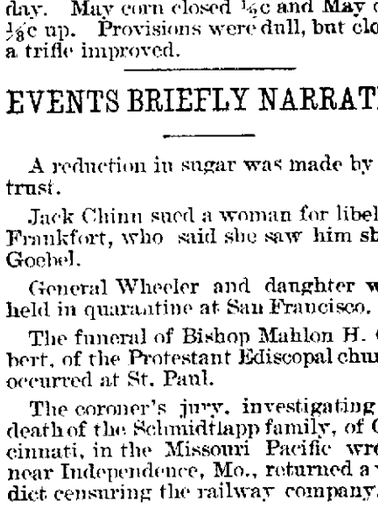
The funeral of Bishop Mahlon H. Gilbert, of the Protestant Episcopal church, occurred at St. Paul.

The coroner's jury, investigating the death of the Schmidtlapp family, of Cincinnati, in the Missouri Pacific wreck, near Independence, Mo., returned a verdict censuring the railway company.

HARLAN WHITTAKER HELD.

Evidence Taken on the Charge Made Against Him of Killing Goebel.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—The court house was packed today at the examining trial of Harlan Whittaker for assassinating Goebel. The prosecution was



HARLAN WHITTAKER.

assisted by Colonel L. C. Campbell, of New York.

All the witnesses were those participating in Whittaker's arrest, including the detectives, who told startling stories. The defense did not cross-examine any of the witnesses.

Moses on Philippine Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California, had a conference with the president. Mr. McKinley tendered him the vacant place in the new Philippine commission and Mr. Moses accepted it.

Settled by Chancellor Holland.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—The disagreement between the faculty and the students of the Western University of Pennsylvania was settled by Chancellor W. J. Holland, and classes resumed.

WATSON COMING HOME.

Admiral Remy to Be Placed in Command of the Philippines Naval Fleet.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—On account of the delicate condition of Admiral Watson's health he has been authorized to transfer his flag to the Baltimore, which vessel is to be detached from the Asiatic squadron and to proceed home by way of the Suez canal and Mediterranean sea, stopping at such European ports as he deems proper, as was done in the case of Admiral Dewey. He will probably arrive in European waters some time during the summer and may go to Northern Europe and visit the Paris exposition.

Rear Admeral George C. Remy, at present in command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, will be ordered to succeed Rear Admiral Wateon in command of the Asiatic station.

QUAY'S PAIRED VOTE SHOULD ESTOP HIM.

Simon So Asserted as to the Colonel's Attitude Toward Corbet—Denied Carter's Charge.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Simon (Or.) called up in the senate the resolution on the seating of former Senator Quay, and addressed the senate in answer to the speech of Mr. Carter delivered the day before, in the course of which the Montana senator adverted to the reasons which induced him to vote against Mr. Corbett, who was an appointee of the governor of Oregon. He said Mr. Carter had made the distinct charge that Mr. Corbett had corrupted the legislature and defeated the desire of the people of Oregon. He could not, he said, permit this "unjust and untrue" charge to go unchallenged. As a member of the Oregon legislature at that time, he declared that Mr. Corbett was in no way responsible for the failure of the legislature to elect a senator or for the failure of the house to organize. The failure of the Oregon house to organize, he said, was due to former Senator Mitchell, and to him alone, and he denied the imputation of corruption on the part of Mr. Corbett. Mr. Simon then directed attention to the fact that Mr. Quay, as a member of the senate, was paired against Mr. Corbett and said on principles of justice Mr. Quay should be estopped by his paired vote against Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Carter replied to Mr. Simon's statement. He had not spoken with a view to making a personal assault upon Mr. Corbett.

"I assigned as a reason for voting against Mr. Corbett the belief I entertained then, and which I still entertain, that the proceeding in the organization of the legislature was a revolutionary proceeding, to which Mr. Corbett was a party."

Mr. Carter then had read a letter discussing the situation from George C. Brownel, chairman of the joint assembly of the state of Oregon. He followed this letter with the assertion that Mr. Corbett and the governor of the state were in the combination not only to defeat Mitchell, but to elect Corbett. The latter's entire effort, he said, was to prevent the organization of the legislature in order that he might secure the appointment.

In reply, Mr. Simon said he was induced to believe that Mr. Carter's statement were somewhat warped and exaggerated by the peculiar atmosphere of Montana politics, in which, if what had been heard about the capital during the past few weeks approximated the truth, it was the general practice to use money in big figures. "In fact," said he, "it has been said that one gentleman in Montana, the candidate for an honorable office, had separated himself from about $800,000."

He did not attempt to assert the truth of the case, but he felt that Mr. Carter might have obtained his ideas about the corrupt use of money nearer home than was the state of Oregon.

CURRENCY BILL REPORT ADOPTED.

Passed in the Senate by a Vote of 44 to 26—How the Senators Voted.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The senate agreed to the conference report on the financial bill by a vote of 44 to 26. The detailed vote is as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Bard, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Clark (Wy.), Cullom, Davis, Depew, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McComas, McCumber, McMillan, Mason, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Shoup, Simon, Thurston, Wellington, Wetmore—44.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Butler, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Clark (Mon.), Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenney, McLaurin, Martin, Morgan, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Sullivan, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turner—26.

SOLDIERS DIED AT SEA.

Shafter Reported Casualties on the Transport Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—General Shafter informed the war department of the arrival of the transport Grant, at San Francisco. A list of casualties that occured during the voyage follows:

Private Edward Kiernan, Company F, Twelfth infantry, died in Manila bay, 7th ult., chronic diarrhoea; Private Assapa Schoenberger, M, Twelfth infantry, died at sea, 10th ult., sub-acute diarrhoea; Private Morton Neilson, E, Fourteenth infantry, died at Nagasaki harbor, 12th ult., chronic dysentery; Private John R. McKee, hospital corps, died at sea 24th ult., acute dysentery; Sergeant John Swartz, Fourteenth infantry, died at sea, 26th, chronic dysentery, and Private Albert Kleinschmidt, C, Thirteenth infantry, died at sea, 2d inst., chronic diarrhoea.

MAJ. JAS. B. WASHINGTON DEAD.

Veteran Railway Official Expired After an Operation at Passavant Hospital.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—Major James B. Washington, an executive official of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and one of the best known men in this vicinity, died at the Passavant hospital. His death was caused by an operation. His wife and children were at his bedside at the time of his death, and had been with him ever since the first intimation that his condition was serious.

Pauncefote to Remain as Ambassador.

LONDON, March 7.—It was learned that the British government has decided that Lord Pauncefote will remain as ambassador at Washington indefinitely.

UPRISING OF DUTCH.

Joined by Others in Prieska and Kenhardt Districts.

PIET WOOLMAN IS THE LEADER.

Joubert Reported In Command of Boers Near Osfontein—Supplies Being Pushed Forward to Roberts—Both Armies Preparing for a Struggle.

CAPE TOWN, March 7.—Nearly the the whole of the Dutch population of the Prieski and Kenhardt districts are in rebellion. Many of the Dutch from neighboring districts are reported to have joined them, notably Piet Woolman, who will lead the rebels.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to The Standard from Osfontein, dated Sunday, March 4, contained the following:

"General Joubert is reported to be in supreme command of the Boer forces here."

LONDON, March 7.—Mr. Roberts still pauses in the neighborhood of Osfontein while stores, remounts and fresh troops stream toward him from the Cape. The British position also continues to improve in the minor spheres of the campaign. Natal is clear of Boers and Cape Colony is nearly so.

The Boers seemingly are pursuing the course commended by the strategists, and are concentrating to resist the British main army. Various messages from correspondents with Lord Roberts report that the enemy are increasing continually on his front.

ATTACK ON CECIL RHODES.

London Paper Said He Would Some Time Defy England.

LONDON, March 7.—The Morning Leader contains the following: "Of one thing we may be certain, Cecil Rhodes, who knows South Africa, has made up his mind that the annexation of the republics will not bring the lasting peace which our imperialists prophesy. Mr. Rhodes is so sure that this will not happen that he is prepared to set to work at once on the fortifications of Kimberley.

"We incline to think that Mr. Rhodes is preparing for a possible armed conflict with the imperial faction which he fought at the polls and in parliament until 1895. He is preparing to resist any attempt on their part to interfere in South African affairs either in the Dutch elector, which vote is already threatened, or of the Kaffir laborer, who seems doomed to virtual slavery.

"That is not, indeed, an extravagant hypothesis. Rhodes has consistently maintained a policy of Africa for the Afrikander, and on his lips the latter word is synonymous with financiers. He will be loyal to the English flag just so long as it continues to be a valuable commercial asset."

BRITISH OCCUPIED STORMBERG.

General Buller Reported Natal Practically Clear of Boers.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Lord Roberts contained the following:

"OSFONTEIN, March 6.—General Gatacre occupied Stormberg yesterday. The lines of railway north and west will now be repaired. General Clements is at Joubert's siding station, beyond Colesberg. The Duke of Marlborough, with the Oxford company of the Imperial Yeomanry, has left Cape Town for Naaupoort.

"General Buller reports Natal now practically clear of the enemy and that he cannot hear of any formed body of them anywhere. The Boers left some ambulances full of their sick, from which the mules had been taken for transport service."

SIX MEN INDICTED.

Charged With Circulating False Reports, Causing Depression in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special grand jury brought in a presentment before Justice Fursman in the criminal term of the supreme court, together with indictments, against six men, making them in part responsible for false reports that had been circulated about Brooklyn rapid transit, with a resulting depression of the stock.

The men indicted are Alfred R. Goslin, who was arrested in Philadelphia; Harry J. Alexander, an advertising agent; Charles T. Davis, editor of The Wall Street Review, and Eugene L. Packer, all three of whom were put under arrest in this city; Warner T. Allen, an alleged stockholder of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, and one Bogart, who is said to be Goslin's private secretary.

Davis, Packer and Alexander were held on bail. Goslin had not yet been brought to this city from Philadelphia.

Alexander and Davis were committed to the Tombs, being unable to furnish a bond.

Paisley Accused of Padding Payrolls.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—On the charge that he has been putting upon his payroll each month fictitious names; that he lifted the warrants, endorsed them and collected the money at the treasurer's office, appropriating it to his own use, Superintendent Samuel T. Paisley, of the bureau of highways and sewers, has been dismissed by Director E. M. Bigelow, of the department of public works. The alleged peculations amount to about $5,000.

House Considered Election Case.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The house considered the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case from the Fourth Alabama district. Mr. Robbins, the sitting member, made a speech of an hour in his own behalf. The other speakers were Mr. Burkett (Neb.), in behalf of the contestant, and Messrs. Glenn (N. Y.) and De Armond (Mo.), for the contestee.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A HOMING INSTINCT.

IT DEVELOPS IN YOUNG ANIMALS ALMOST AT BIRTH.

The Wonderful Ability Displayed by Various Species In Finding Their Way Home—A Tale of Little Pigs and the Story of a Mare.

The homing instinct develops in young animals almost as early as the desire for food. In the wild state it is a necessity, since without it the young could never keep in touch with herd or pack. Even after centuries of domestication it is still acute.

Witness this tale of little pigs: They were under a month old when their owner decided to move. He wanted to fatten and kill their mother, so offered the lot of 40 at a bargain price. A neighbor five miles away bought the pigs, put them in a box, hoisted the box on a wagon and hauled it home. There the pigs were put in a close pen, fed on milk and mush for two weeks, then allowed to run in a small lot adjacent to the pen. Three mornings later every one was missing. A small hole carefully rooted under the gate was the sole explanation of their disappearance. Their buyer searched high and low for them, sending even to adjacent farms, but could not find them.

That afternoon the original owner sent word he had found 39 of the 40 standing squealing at his gate when he awoke. The buyer going to reclaim the strays found the missing fortieth pig lying exhausted by the roadside, but still struggling to follow the trail of its mates.

Upon the same middle Tennessee plantation a 4-year-old mare was bought from an Ohio drove. The drove had been brought down on stock cars to the country town, seven miles away. The mare seemed perfectly content in her new surroundings, so after a week or two she was allowed to pasture with other stock. For a day she was happy, grazing and frolicking with the rest. Toward noon of the second day a watcher saw her suddenly fling up her head, cock one ear forward, one back, as though listening intently to a faroff call, then start in a swinging gallop for the pasture fence, clear it with one flying leap, cross a field of young corn, take the boundary fence, a much stiffer one, and go away due north.

Nothing more was seen or heard of her for three months. Then by a singular chance she was discovered, impounded as an estray, more than half way across the state of Kentucky. She had swum a considerable river to get so far and had been taken up through breaking into a pasture to graze. She was going home straight as the crow flies, making no account whatever of the bends and turns in the route by which she had been fetched.

Among fowls, domestic turkeys are the most persistent homers. This same plantation's mistress found that out in a way at once odd and provoking. She raised a brood of 14, which turned out to contain 13 gobblers. They were fine, lusty, bronze brown fellows, although this was in the year when brouze turkeys, so called, were unknown. She gave away seven out of the 13 to as many neighbors to put at the head of their breeding flocks. As a consequence almost every day for six weeks she had to go out and help to separate her own turkeys from some other flock. Each of the gift gobblers came back home, not once, but many times, with his harem at his heels.

Cats are proverbial homers. Southern negroes have many entertaining superstitions connected with their transfer. In moving they say it is the worst luck in the world to take along the cat. It is also very bad luck to give away a cat unless its feet are greased and allowed to make marks on the threshold it goes over. They say, further, the homing propensity can be destroyed by putting butter on pussy's feet before they touch anything in her new home.

Black walnuts, which it is nearly as bad luck to move as a cat, may be made to serve as ill luck antidotes by cracking them carefully and either tying a necklace of shells on the cat or putting them upon her feet for boots. It is lucky to have the gift of a cat and luckier still to have one come to you of its own motion. A gift cat ought to be taken home in a bag securely tied so none of the luck will escape.

Notwithstanding this was done in the case of a tortoise shell tabby, she came home over a distance of 15 miles. She took all summer to do it in. The road home led through pleasant woods and was never very far from a clear creek. At various times between June, when she vanished from her new home, and November, when she reappeared at her old one, tabby was seen scurrying through the woods with a bird in her mouth or sunning herself luxuriously high in some safe tree crotch. The first nipping frost brought her to the familiar door mewing and looking up at her old master as if she had never left it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The New Teacher.

"It was in the English class," says the Louisville Courier-Journal, "and a new teacher had just been employed. She was from the north and called all the pupils 'Miss,' at which they marveled greatly. On the first day the teacher told her class that she would not give a regular lesson, but each girl should write down all the slang she knew and bring that to the next day's recitation. That was a 'cinch.' Several girls who possessed brothers and the rest who possessed other girls' brothers set them to work. The result was marvelous.

"When the class was called next day, there was not a girl who could not show two closely written pages of slang expressions. The teacher looked. 'Very good,' she said. 'Now translate them into readable English.' They haven't fooled with her since."

BUCKED HIS SUPERIOR.

Insubordination For Which the Perpetrator Was Not Punished.

"In connection with an official order of some sort or other, I forget just what, I happened to see the name the other day of an officer of the United States army who 10 or 12 years ago gave a remarkable exhibition of what's called 'insubordination,' and yet he got away with it," said a Washington man who remembers things. "Never mind his name. He was attached to an artillery regiment in the capacity of a first lieutenant at the time and was serving at Governors island, in New York harbor. The regiment to which he belonged was commanded by a colonel of singularly haughty temperament, who didn't take much stock in the enlisted man and who in turn didn't stand deuce high in the estimation of the bucks.

"Well, one extremely hot morning the colonel gave the order that all of the batteries of artillery stationed at Governors island should be put through a couple of hours of the infantry drill right after the guard mount. It was during one of New York's famous hot spells, when men were keeling over, sunstruck, by the score in the big town. The temperature on Governors island was about 100 in the shade on this morning, and on the open parade ground, under the fierce rays of the sun, the heat was something devilish. Lieutenant—well, I came near giving you his name then—this lieutenant I'm speaking of was ordered to put the men through the drill. It looked like pretty small work to order men out to drill in heavy marching order—that was the colonel's command—on such a morning, but the lieutenant had to obey orders. He took the men, who were pretty sore over the business, out on the parade ground and began to drill them. After about 15 minutes the weaker men in the battalion began to keel over, and no wonder. The heat was insufferable, and for men in heavy marching order it was simply unendurable. The post surgeon, seeing the men drilling on the parade ground and noticing that the men were dropping from exhaustion, went up to the colonel, who was looking on from the shade of a tree, and told him flatly that the drill must cease. Perhaps you don't happen to know that in a matter of this sort the say so of an army surgeon is final. The post surgeon can override the commanding officer when it comes to a matter of the men's health. Well, the colonel told the surgeon that the drill wouldn't cease, anything of the sort, and there were some warm words between the two officers, which wound up by the surgeon saying that if the men weren't immediately sent to their quarters he wouldn't be responsible for the consequences. The lieutenant heard all of this parley while the battalion was standing at parade rest, and the inhumanity and stubbornness of the colonel made him pretty hot under the collar, speaking figuratively. He was already pretty hot all over literally. He knew that he had a sort of bulge, seeing that the surgeon had ordered that the men be taken off the parade ground, but he would probably have acted just as he did anyhow. He walked straight up to the colonel, saluted him gravely and said:

"'Colonel, the men are suffering. It is inhuman to force them to drill in this temperature. I beg to request that you permit me to dismiss them.'

"'Sir, you will return to the head of the battalion and drill it,' said the colonel domineeringly.

"The lieutenant calmly drew his sword from its scabbard, placed it on his upraised knee, deliberately broke it in two, cast the two pieces as far as he could, looked the colonel square in the eye and said:

"'Sir, with you as one of its officers the United States army is no fit place for a gentleman.'

"'Go to your quarters under arrest!' thundered the colonel, and the lieutenant calmly moved off to his quarters.

"I don't believe that ever in the whole history of armies was such a bold thing as that done by an inferior in the face of a superior officer. But, as I say, he got away with it. The colonel on cooling down knew that he was distinctly and dangerously in the wrong. He released the young officer from arrest within two hours, and the matter was hushed up. If it had ever come to a court martial case, the lieutenant would probably have lost his commission on general principles, but there's everything in knowing just when to take a chance."—Washington Post.

Elephant Intelligence.

The intelligence of the elephant is well known and is illustrated in an interesting incident as follows: A young baby elephant had received a severe wound in its head, the pain of which rendered it so frantic and ungovernable that it was found impossible to persuade the animal to have the part dressed. Whenever any one approached it ran off with fury and would suffer no person to come within several yards of it. The man who had charge of it at length hit upon a contrivance for securing it. By a few signs and words he made the mother know what was wanted. The sensible creature seized her young one with her trunk and held it firmly down, though groaning with agony, while the surgeon completely dressed the wound, and she continued to perform this service every day until the animal was perfectly recovered.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Full of Honors.

"Still," said the old friend who had called to converse with the venerable sage, "in your advancing age it must be a great comfort to know your fame is secure."

"Yes," replied the aged scientist. "I am told there are a new disease and a 5 cent cigar named for me."—Chicago Tribune.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

MODERN RELIGIOUS FANATICS WHO BELIEVE IN THEM.

Many Peculiar Sects In the Old World, Particularly In Russia, Whose Members Kill and Crucify That Salvation May Be Attained.

That human sacrifices have been made even in the nineteenth century, and by professing Christians, too, is brought out by The American Journal of Sociology in a striking article:

The Convulsionists, a sect existing in Paris about 1760, were wont to crucify members of their order, in emulation of the crucifixion of the Saviour, in the belief that the souls of the surviving members would be saved by the sacrifices of their fellows. In 1817 the "Paschelians," an Austrian sect, murdered a man, his wife and daughter under the delusion that the trio, who refused to go with the fanatics, were possessed of the devil. On the following day they crucified one of their own number, a girl of 19 years, who had suffered herself for the death, in imitation of the death of the Saviour, in order to save the souls of her fellow believers.

In 1823 the leader of a Pietistic circle in Switzerland, after having dispatched her sister, who gave her life as a means of saving the souls of her relatives, was crucified by her followers at her own command in order that she might die, rise again after three days and restore to life the sister she had slain. In 1865 two mothers, adherents of the "Holy Men," slew their sick children, believing them to be victims of demoniacal possession. In 1875 a Hungarian miller, belonging to the "Nazarenes," killed his son as an offering for his own sins after the fashion of Abraham. In 1870, in Irkutsk, Russia, one of the "Schismatics" convinced himself by prayer and fasting and much Scripture reading that to save his soul he must be crucified. Accordingly he attempted self crucifixion and succeeded so far as the circumstances of the case would permit.

In 1830, in the government of Perm, Russia, a peasant killed his child as an offering for sin and buried the body in an ant hill. Likewise, in the government of Vladimir, another peasant killed both his children in due Abrahamic form, and while the babies bled under the father's knife the devout mother celebrated the service by reading aloud selected portions of the twenty-second chapter of Genesis. In 1854, in the government of Tambov, Russia, a peasant, convinced that to save his soul a man must have a sin to repent of, killed a neighbor with an ax in order to satisfy this highly imperative condition.

It is a part of the creed of the "Wanderers," a Russian sect, that anti-Christ rules in high places there and that accordingly good men must have naught to do with governmental affairs of any sort. In conformity with this belief a man murdered in various ingenious ways 25 men, women and children, including his own wife and babies, in order to free them from the danger of losing their souls by suffering the contaminating contact of the government census taker. This occurred in 1897.

The "Deniers," another quite interesting Russian sect, believe that evil taints all earthly good and that the only escape is death. In 1825 60 of these men, strong in the faith, after having murdered their wives and children, permitted themselves to be put to death, one by one, by their leaders. The "Scourgers," who also form a widespread and influential sect in Russia, in obedience to the behests of their "saviors," are in the habit of indulging in human sacrifices, cannibalistic feasts, erotic dances and other lewd procedures as an extremely efficacious method of keeping the hand of evil from off their immortal souls. So the "Muckers" of Konigsberg and the celebrants of the black mass in Paris afford further examples of the use of a ritual of erotism, coupled with a practice of the most abandoned and obscene behavior, to promote the eternal welfare of the soul.

She Had Read About It.

One day a boy was missing from a schoolroom in one of the up town public school buildings. The teacher looked around and failed to see the familiar face.

"Does any pupil know why Tommy McGregor isn't in school today?" she inquired.

There was no answer.

The teacher repeated the query.

Then a little girl slowly lifted her hand.

"Please, ma'am," she said, "I know."

"And why does he stay away, Mary?"

"Please, ma'am, it's 'cause he's got 'measles inside.'"

Mary had read the contagious disease card that was tacked on the front of the house.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Truly Happy.

"Of course the only truly happy man is the man who devotes his life to doing good for others," said the corn fed philosopher. "That is the only occupation a man can engage in in which people will let him have his own way."—Indianapolis Journal.

Willing to Help Him Out.

Mr. Borem (11 p. m.)—My motto is "Pay as You Go."

Miss Cutting—Well, I'm willing to lend you a small amount if it will help you out.—Chicago News.

The silkworm was originally found in China, and fabrics of this material were made in that country about 2700 B. C.

Coffee was not known to the Greeks or Romans.

CADENZA.

Sing not to me, sweet,
The song that is sorrow.
Hearts that are young beat
With joy of tomorrow,
Gilding the kind cheat
With bliss that they borrow.

Hearts that are old fear
Thought of lost gladness,
Not for the duller ear
Music of sadness.
Out and alas, dear,
Memory is madness!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford in Woman's Home Companion.

ODD TOWN OF CULLODEN.

The Liquor Element "Engineered" the Antis Out of the Village.

"I reckon we've got the oddest town in our state that there is in the United States," said a West Virginia man. "Ever hear of Culloden? I don't mean the clans of Culloden described by the poet Campbell. I mean Culloden, W. Va. Well, sir, about half the population of the town doesn't live in the town and can't vote in the town, although they are right in the town.

"I'll explain. The good people, and they are in the majority, too, are down on saloons and liquor in any shape. They got up a temperance meeting and purposed to drive the liquor men out of town. When you find a West Virginian who believes in liquor, you find a man who is ready to fight for it. The liquor people got together and in some way got the confidence of the town engineer. I don't know whether he was a liquor man or not, but they got him on their side. The engineer discovered that the town was not laid out right, and he got authority to change the metes and bounds. When he finished the job, the temperance people found out that they lived just outside of the line of the town, no matter what part of the town their houses were in. A man could stand in his back yard and talk to the man whose place was right up against his place and who was a voter, but the first man had lost his vote.

"The lines of the engineer excluded, as I have said, the temperance people. It took in the license folk all right. The map of Culloden as it is now looks a good deal like a sheet of paper after a fly with ink on its feet meanders across it. You can tell how a citizen of Culloden stands on the liquor question by the place where he builds a house, if he builds one, which doesn't often occur. In spite of its zigzag boundaries, however, Culloden is a contented community."—New York Sun.

A Painful Memory.

A lady who lives on Morgan street took her 5-year-old son to a photographer's to have his picture taken. She was anxious to secure a good likeness at this particular sitting because she wished to distribute the pictures among some friends who were then her guests.

The child's idea of the affair, however, did not apparently harmonize with that of his mother, for when the man with the camera began to adjust the lens and direct it toward little Edward that young person set up what was unquestionably a howl.

In vain did the mother call into use her utmost forensic abilities. Edward did not want his picture taken.

"Why, my child," she said soothingly, "the gentleman won't hurt you. Just smile and keep still a moment, and it will be all over before you know it."

"Yes, I know, mamma," whimpered the youth, with the tears running down his cheeks, "but that's what you told me at the dentist's."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Model of Joy.

The artist placed the easel in front of his model and worked away rapidly on his allegorical picture of "Joy."

"Uncle Ephraim," he said, "if this picture is a success I shall give you, besides the half dollar I promised, the finest and plumpest young pullet in the market."

A grin overspread the shiny face of Uncle Ephraim, but the artist was disappointed. The result was not quite what he had expected.

An inspiration came to his aid.

"Down on South Water street this morning," he went on, "I saw the fattest possum that was ever brought to this town. I am going to get it for you."

"Golly!"

And the picture was a magnificent success.—Chicago Tribune.

Lady Churchill's Patriotic Retort.

Lady Churchill has inherited the wit of her father, as she demonstrated upon one occasion to an eminent British politician. He was somewhat annoyed at the campaign she had made and said:

"I really don't understand, Lady Churchill, why or how it is that American ladies refuse to enter political life in their own country, but overwhelm us here in England."

"That is because you have never traveled in the United States. The men there are so intelligent and patriotic that they do not require the services of our sex as an educating force."—Saturday Evening Post.

Honors Easy.

"The audience was a trifle severe in its comments on the essay your wife read."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, "but the audience hasn't any the best of it. It 'ud feel pretty small and discouraged if it only knew what Henrietta says about the people who criticised her."—Washington Star.

The Very Man.

"Who would be the right officer to approach for inside governmental information?" asked the new Washington correspondent of the old one.

"The secretary of the interior," replied the latter promptly.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

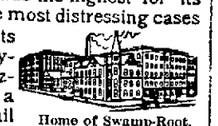
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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1 "	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.		$1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Million Dollar Potato, upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never do without. The 1900 Strawberry bears 11,000 quarts twice yearly. H:518

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

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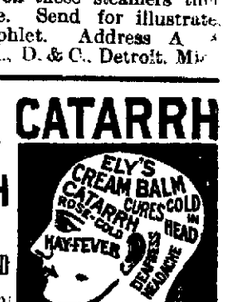

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This celebrated physician has been treating Chronic Diseases for the past twenty-six years, giving him a widely known reputation in the treatment of all classes of chronic troubles.

A specialty is made of all forms of chronic troubles, such as diseases of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Womb Troubles, all diseases of the Genital Organs, and all forms of diseases of the Bladder, diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Cankers, Malignant Ulcers, and Swellings, such as White Swelling and Scrofulous Lumps.

CONSULTATION FREE, and no questions will be asked of patients, no matter what the trouble may be, will tell your trouble, their symptoms and their cause better than you can tell yourself. The knowledge which enables me to perform this wonderful thing has been acquired from long years of constant practice, and a power given by the God of Creation.

I would be pleased to have all who are afflicted call, even if they cannot take treatment, as I may be the means of saving you trouble, pain and expense.

Remember the Dates, and call as early as possible.

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POLITICAL WORLD.

Senator Wilhelm Against the Madden Bill.

WANTS LARGER INCREASE.

If the Dow Tax is to be Changed at all He Says, it Should be Trebled—Thinks it Would be Better for People in General—Tammany's Prospective Big Time.

State Senator Wilhelm, of Justus, who was in Massillon for a short time this morning on his way to Columbus, said that the fate of the Clark local option bill, in which more people are interested than any other before the legislature, is very uncertain. A week ago its passage was almost a foregone conclusion. Mr. Wilhelm never favored the measure, and he does not favor the bill of Senator Madden to increase the Dow tax from $350 to $500. "If we are going to increase the Dow tax at all," said Mr. Wilhelm, "let us make the increase a big one. I should say that if we were to make the tax $1,500 a year and offer to the saloonkeeper better protection, it would be better for all. As long as the stuff is made, people will drink it, and as long as this has got to be, why not attach to the business as much respectability as possible. By increasing the tax, the number of saloons would decrease, and this, in some quarters, would probably be desirable, and for the saloonkeepers result in nothing worse than competitors becoming partners."

Local Democrats have in prospect a Tammany hall time such as, in the language of the leaders, "will put in the clear all the ones that have gone before." They intend to send to Columbus for the eloquent John McBride, son-in law of Josiah Clutz, the Democratic candidate for mayor, and what they expect of the state capital man is more than enough.

Labor Commissioner John P. Jones dropped into town Saturday night to see "The Three Musketeers" at Bucher's opera house. Mr. Jones's term as commissioner expires in May. If he has hopes or plans for the future, he does not talk about them.

The Democratic primary election books closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The ticket at the primary will be almost the same as printed several days ago. F. C. J. Emmerich, candidate for assessor in the third ward, is the only addition to the ticket. Joseph Schneider, sr., has declined to be a candidate for council in the third ward, so George Swier stands alone. J. J. Altland has withdrawn from the township clerk race, leaving William A. Sonnhalter and W. J. Minich.

Local Republican candidates, evidently, will not make their announcements until the eleventh hour. The nomination books at present bear only the names of W. H. Stansbury, candidate for second ward councilman, and Charles Griswold, third ward assessorship aspirant.

Democratic candidates went to Squire Franz's office Saturday evening, when they were told by the central committee how much it would cost to make the run and when the money would have to be paid. The assessments range from $1 to $10.

A rousing Republican caucus was held at Lever's store, in West Brookfield, Saturday night. A strong ticket was made up.

A CRY FROM NATURE.

A Warning that Should be Heeded by Every Sufferer.

Nature soon rebels when the human machinery is out of order. Her appeals for help should be quickly answered. Life is too short and dear to us to neglect our health.

When the system becomes run down, the blood impure, the liver torpid, nerves all on a quiver and the stomach refuses to do its work, then nature utters her warning note. It may be a sick headache, nervousness, dyspepsia, catarrh, loss of appetite, insomnia, languor, constipation, but it is nature's signal of distress.

The human machine should be attended to without delay.

The system needs building up, the impurities must be driven from the blood, the liver made to do its work and the stomach placed in a natural, healthy condition.

Knox Stomach Tablets are a new combination of vegetable remedies compounded by one of the best chemists in the world; and are guaranteed to build up the whole system. They do not act as a stimulant, but are a sarsaparilla in a tablet form, containing twice the medicinal properties of any other combination of remedies known. They give health and strength to the entire body immediately relieve indigestion and positively cure dyspepsia.

A single box will prove their power to cure chronic invalids and make them strong, healthy men and women.

If unable to secure Knox Stomach Tablets of your druggist, send 50c to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full sized package will be sent, postpaid.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocho or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Now is the time to subscribe.

SCIENCE OF DREAMS.

Results of a Series of Experiments by a German Professor.

Sleep is not "the brother of death," as the poets have said from Homer to Shelley; but, on the contrary, "sleep is the brother of life." So Professor Baschide asserts, who, in an article in the Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau, gives an account of his "experiments upon 36 dreamers." His subjects were of various ages, from 1 year to 80 years.

In some cases his observations were continued during the whole night and in others for a great part of the night. He watched and recorded every change of physiognomy, every movement of the limbs and every speech or sound uttered by the unconscious dreamers. The depth of the sleep was also carefully measured, while from time to time the dreamers were awakened, but without their own perception that the awakening was intentional.

The professor obtained, as he writes at length, the following results: (1) We dream throughout the whole of our sleep, even in that deepest sleep which we imagine to be "dreamless." (2) There is an intimate connection between the depth of our sleep and the character of our dreams. The deeper the sleep the further back travels the retrospect into the past experiences of life and also the more remote are the contents of the dream from reality. In a light sleep, on the contrary, the subject of the dream relates to the experiences and excitements of the day and has a character of probability. (3) In a comatose sleep the professor thinks there may perhaps be no dreaming. (4) Persons who assert that they do not dream "are the victims of physical delusion." (5) Dreams of a moderate character remain longest in the memory. The wilder the dream the sooner it is forgotten.—London News.

THE STONE OF GRATITUDE.

An Old Roman Legend That Treats of the Topaz.

The topaz is called the stone of gratitude, and the old Roman books record the following legend from which the stone derives this attribute:

The blind Emperor Theodosius used to hang a brazen gong before his palace gates and sit beside it on certain days, hearing and putting to rights the grievances of any of his subjects. Those who wished for his advice and help had but to sound the gong, and immediately admission into the presence of Cæsar was obtained.

One day a great snake crept up to the gate and struck the brazen gong with her coils, and Theodosius gave orders that no one should molest the creature and bade her tell him her wish. The snake bent her crest lowly in homage and straightaway told the following tale:

Her nest was at the base of the gateway tower, and while she had gone to find food for her young brood a strange beast covered with sharp needles had invaded her home, killed the nestlings and now held possession of the little dwelling. Would Cæsar grant her justice?

The emperor gave orders for the porcupine to be slain and the mother to be restored to her desolate nest. Night fell, and the sleeping world had forgotten the emperor's kindly deed, but with the early dawn a great serpent glided into the palace, up the steps and into the royal chamber and laid upon each of the emperor's closed eyelids a gleaming topaz. When Emperor Theodosius awoke, he found he was no longer blind, for the mother snake had paid her debt of gratitude.—Exchange.

Doesn't Travel For Fun.

Far from being the great autocrat, the arbiter of things of magnitude, the president of a railway system, be it great or small, is a dealer in trifles, with a consideration for everything. Every accident, large or small; every occurrence by which the road is to lose a dollar or to make a dollar, comes to the notice of the president. The successful head of a railroad is the one who considers the details. He is the man who makes the profits, and he is the man who has to face the music at the directors' meeting.

When you see the bright, smooth running traveling palaces of the railway president trailing along behind the long string of passenger coaches, you can be safe in the opinion that the occupant has not the softest snap on earth. You can also rest assured that if he is a success in his sphere he is not traveling for fun.—Omaha World-Herald.

A Question In History.

Some strangers, apparently hailing from the far west, were looking at the statue of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. Said one of them: "So this is the man who got up the steamboat, eh? Well, it only goes to show how a feller can be mistaken. Now, out in Punkin Ridge we always thought Si Jones fixed up the first steamboat ever run, in the year 1876. The whole county was out to see the Nancy Ann pass the Ridge, and everybody about there said as how Si had surely made himself famous by buildin the first boat ever known to run."—Washington Times.

Too Businesslike.

Stella—Why on earth did Miss Pechis reject Mr. Boomer? He's making lots of money in the advertising business.

Bella—Yes, and he proposed to her by mail in this fashion: "I can place in a few good papers of guaranteed circulation at a minimum cost the following notice (pure reading, top column): 'Engaged—Miss Birdie Pechis to Mr. Howlett Boomer.' If this proposition meets your approval, kindly sign and return by first mail."—Philadelphia Press.

FAMOUS LOST RIVER.

A PECULIAR STREAM WHICH SUDDENLY DISAPPEARS.

It Sinks Into the Earth Through an Unfathomable Hole and Bursts Forth Again From a Hill Miles Away and Then Repeats the Trick.

Famous Lost river manifests its strange disposition through the northern and eastern sections of Orange county, Ind. The river, parent of all smaller ones, gushes from a bluff in Washington county, a stream with strong current which carries everything before it. It runs in well defined banks for several miles and then suddenly disappears. Near Orleans it sinks into a great cavernous hole which might very readily be taken as the entrance to the lower regions and from which the river gained its secondary name, the river Styx. The sink is black and unfathomable and even in the driest season has never been explored, although it has been ascertained that the descent is gradual and about 590 feet.

Several miles from the first sink the stream comes forth from the side of a hill and, after running on the surface a mile or more, again sinks. By sawdust and wooden ball tests it has been ascertained that another stream which rushes from the side of a bluff eight miles distant in altogether another section of the country is a continuation of Lost river. This disappears in another sink, runs through an underground passage a mile or more in length and finally empties into White river.

It is claimed the subterranean streams do not follow a single channel, but that the entire section is honeycombed by a complex system of mains and leads.

Lost river was evidently a surface stream thousands of years ago. There is a well defined, deep rock bed leading from sink hole to sink, and in freshet season, when the volume of water becomes too great for the subterranean passageways to carry, the overflow follows the old river bed and joins the subterranean streams at the "rises." The old surface course is overgrown with trees and briers and some of these indicate that the surface course has not been used for at least centuries. Another evidence of its long habit of following underground sinks is shown by the mound builders' earthworks thrown up at various points where the river sinks away. Some of these mounds are the finest found north of the Ohio river.

Of the surface tributaries to Lost river the most remarkable is known as Stamper creek, which gushes forth from the sides of a bluff near Millersburg. It has a rampant little current which carries everything with it to a sink hole a mile distant. No one knows exactly where it comes out, but some claim it makes its appearance at Spring Mills, six miles south. There Lick creek bursts out of the base of a hill, just in the rear of the mill. Farther down stream Lick creek sinks away from view, and then comes up and flows to New Prospect, where it empties into Lost river.

There are several other surface feeders which are quite as freakish. Near them are found caverns through which subterranean streams flow. They are filled with eyeless fishes and water animals. In some the streams have a swift current and are evidently part of the Lost river system. At certain points in the county the surface has caved in and shows Lost river running underground to the depth of 100 feet. How the water is again elevated to the surface is not known. The passageways are through white rock, worn smooth and white by the water.

Those who have made a study of the subterranean streams of Indiana and Kentucky have advanced the theory that away below the surface of Indiana—in at least the southern portion—there is a secondary great system of waterways and subterranean rivers. Some geologists of note have concurred in this theory. It is known that such streams do exist in the extreme southern section. Wyandotte and other caves owe their origin to these streams. Some years ago a subterranean stream was found running under Rush county, almost 70 miles northeast. The water can be heard roaring through the passageways and at times the course seems to be overtaxed. It evidently flows a great distance from the northeast and probably has its source in the St. Lawrence river system. At English a flood resulted in the discovery of another lost river. A new cavern was opened by the water in Crawford county.

The attractiveness of Lost river and its tributaries is enhanced greatly by the weird, wild scenery of Orange county. There is no section of the state where the scenery is more striking and diversified.

Near the mouth of the river are the famous West Baden and French Lick springs, which throw off a water brackish in taste and green cast in color, which has become noted over the entire world.—Indianapolis Press.

A Cautious Recommendation.

A Devonshire clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a clever gardener who used to purloin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family he gave him a character, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A. B. has been my gardener for over two years and that during that time he got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."—Short Stories.

In Norway every person over 15 years of age can be cremated after death if he or she has made a declaration in the presence of two witnesses. For those under 15 a declaration on the part of the parents is necessary.

The Jigger In Uganda.

Several sepoys were suffering from that African pest, the "jigger," whose scientific name of Pulex penetrans describes him and his habits concisely and well. He is an exact reproduction in miniature of the common flea (Pulex irritans), but instead of merely inflicting a comparatively innocuous bite he burrows under the skin, close to the toe nails for preference, and then proceeds to propagate the species.

Unless he is very carefully removed the sores cause the most intense irritation and may lay a man up completely. The usual method of removing him is to widen the hole in which he has entered and then extract him, intact if possible, with a needle, care being taken that no eggs or young are left behind. The place should then be dressed to prevent festering. It is not advisable to march much after removing jiggers, but unfortunately it is frequently unavoidable.

I may mention that Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald once told me that during his first visit to Uganda some natives caught a leopard in one of the banana plantations whose feet were so thoroughly diseased from jiggers that he was quite unable to move or to defend himself.—Blackwood.

His Time to Fight.

"When General Grant was president," said a Washington man, "a certain friend of his came out of the west to see him. One day, just after leaving the White House, this friend fell in with a fellow westerner in the White House grounds, and a heated encounter took place, which suddenly terminated by the general's friend knocking the other man down and out.

"The matter was hushed up, but the general, naturally indignant, called his friend to account, saying: 'John, you've treated me and the office I hold with much discourtesy. Why did you do such a thing?'

"'Well, it was this way, general,' replied the now thoroughly penitent one. 'You know there was bad blood between us, and he had set all sorts of stories going about me. Just after leaving you I ran into him, and he at once accused me of doing a certain thing. As it was a lie I only laughed at him. Then he accused me of something else, and that being also a lie I jeered at him again, but his third accusation was true, and, by gad, sir, I couldn't stand that, so I knocked him down.'"—New York Tribune.

Pay Day In China.

New Year's is the national pay day in China. All accounts must be squared up at that time, and the man who can't raise money enough to pay his debts has to go into bankruptcy. The laws are such that the creditor can enter the debtor's house and take what he pleases if there is no settlement. To prevent such action families club together and make all sorts of compromises to keep up the business reputation of the clan. New Year's is a great day for the pawnbrokers. Their shops are crowded with people who want to redeem their best clothes before the new year. There are crowds also who want to pawn other things in order to get money to pay their debts. Pawnbrokers receive high rates of interest, in which they are protected by the government.

The Chinese paint the whole country red on New Year's day in more senses than one. Red is the color which with them denotes good luck and prosperity, and all the New Year's cards and invitations are on paper of that color. Every child gets its New Year's present wrapped in red paper, and red inscriptions are pasted over the doors of the houses.—London Mail.

Telegrams from all parts of India show universal rejoicings among the natives at the British success in South Africa. The native army is particularly enthusiastic.

Wilson Hunt Randolph, president of Smith, Gray & Co., New York clothiers, died at his home in Brooklyn, aged 58.

At Norfolk, Va., George W. Miller, a baker, and his wife were attacked by a burglar while asleep and so seriously injured it is feared one or both may die.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

Washing Dishes

To wash dishes in half the time, and do it well, follow this recipe: Always use hot water — not warm, but hot. It is best to use mops with china and glass, and, to have a nice lather, instead of using soap use

Gold Dust Washing Powder

Dissolve a tablespoonful in the hot water and wash quickly; have plenty of nice, dry towels to wipe with; have a strainer that will allow the water to run off the dishes into receptacle below, when you will have highly polished glass and china.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK." Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

NEW B. & O. LINE.

May Tap the Massillon Coal Fields—New Berlin to Clinton.

The Canton Sunday Repository says that it is claimed semi officially that during the past week high officials in the engineering department at Baltimore visited that section of country extending from Marchand or New Berlin to Massillon and Clinton with the view of building tracks to connect these places. It is also said that the project has so far developed that quarters for a large force of men have been secured at New Berlin and these men will soon commence work on the construction of the short line. As far as can be learned the new division will emerge from the C., T. & V. main line at Marchand, enter Massillon, pass through the coal mines in the vicinity of that city and continue to the B. & O. main tracks near Clinton. The estimated length of the line will be some twenty odd miles. The object in building the road will be to get into the coal beds near Massillon and East Greenville, and, at the same time, shorten the main line of the B. & O.

CURES THE COUGH.

A pleasant, never-failing remedy for throat and lung diseases.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup

is absolutely free from spirituous or other harmful ingredients. A prompt, positive cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, whooping cough.

Over a million bottles sold in the last few years attest its popularity.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists.
25c and 50c.

CAPS CAPS

Caps for the Men
Caps for the Boys
Caps for the Girls
Caps for the little ones

We are offering hundreds of choice patterns in the latest shape Caps for Spring at

25c and 50c

The styles and workmanship are the best in America.

Doll's Cash Hat Store,
4 E. Main Street.

RUCKER'S Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the

Liver and Kidneys

And purify the **BLOOD**. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.

Removes all kinds of

....WORMS....

It is the mildest of all Laxatives.

KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

For sale only by

CRAIG, The Druggist.

As Prices Go Down, Our Patronage Goes Up

People gladly come back to the store that served them faithfully and well. They bring others with them. Just a few weeks and Crone's store will be a thing of the past.

To make these last few weeks a "Remembrance" to the people of Massillon, the following are a few special offerings that will be made:

Ribbons.....1c, 3c, 5c, 7c to 50c yd	A few Shirt Waists left from last year, to be sold at half price.
Laces and Embroideries.....3c yd up	Face Veiling from.....15c yd up
Best Linen Towels from.....7c to 90c	A few pairs Ruffled Curtains left to sell for.....$1, $1.25 and $2 pair
Linen for Embroidery Work, etc., from.....25c yd to 80c	Gingham.....5c yd
Embroidery Hoops.....4c	Best Velveteen.....35c yd
India Lawn.....7c, 10c, 12½c and 15c yd	Velvet.....75c, 85c and $1 yd
Napkins.....95c doz up	Wadding.....4c sheet
Big Cut on Table Linen.	Belt Buckles.....25c
Silk Waist Patterns.....25c, 35c, 50c, 75c yd etc	Best Buttermilk Soap.....7c cake, 3 for 20c
Purses from.....25c up	

Follow the Crowds to our Store, and you will be rewarded with the best values money ever procured.

CRONE'S, 37 South Erie St.

OFF TO NEW YORK CITY!

Our Buyer is now making his first early Spring Tour of the Eastern markets for the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

These beautiful new things will begin to arrive this week. Watch this space for Special Drives, for we will have them, as usual.

WHILE we are on this subject we want to say that with our recent enlargment we have ample room to make the necessary display of goods, and that our stock, when the new goods are in, will be fully as Large and Complete as at any former period in the history of the "Bee Hive." The only noticeable difference will be that in our temporary place we will have to make prices lower. Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
90 N, Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamberlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900.

The short month of February made a showing in treasury receipts especially gratifying. The receipts from customs ran up to the splendid figure of about $20,000,000, keeping pace with the receipts from internal revenue. Notwithstanding the large pension payments amounting to more than $12,000,000, interest payments of nearly $4,000,000 and expenditures on account of the war and navy aggregating about $15,000,000, the excess of receipts over expenditures brought a good balance to be added to the surplus of receipts for the current fiscal year. Compared with February of a year ago the customs receipts showed a handsome increase amounting to nearly $5,000,000.

The ability to see obstacles in the paths of proposed lines of electric railway has evidently become chronic with President Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon electric railway company, who has given it as his opinion that steps thus far taken by the Massillon council in regard to the new Barberton, Doylestown & Massillon road have been illegal. The opinion of Massillon's solicitor, which is unprejudiced and can therefore be accepted as conclusive, shows that Mr. Lynch is entirely mistaken and that nothing done so far can interfere with the ultimate benefits to be derived by the city from the proposed line. It is to be hoped that tonight's meeting with Messrs. Garver and King will be productive of some tangible result.

The United States has reached the two billion dollar mark alike as to its foreign commerce and its volume of money in circulation This is an unpleasant fact for two classes of theorists. It is unpleasant for free traders, because the development of our trade with foreign nations up to and beyond the two billion mark knocks the life out of a cherished free trade belief, and shows that the free trader was hopelessly at fault in his contention that a protective tariff was fatal to foreign trade expansion. Equally unpleasant is the fact of a two billion dollar volume of money in circulation to those who have based their political hopes and ambitions upon the effort to show that 16 to 1 was the only thing that could make money plenty and cheap.

The unsatisfactory result of Tuesday's conference between district miners and operators foreshadows serious possibilities, which it is fervently hoped may be averted. A prolonged strike at the present time would do much to counteract the effect which the return of prosperity has had upon the condition of the miner. The needs of the domestic market and the constantly increasing demad for export coal give promise of a long term of well-being for the craft, but after the prolonged hardships with which it was beset during the collapse following the panic of 1893, its workers can ill afford to spare even a few weeks' stoppage of work, which would be necessitated by the failure of an agreement between representatives of the employers and employed.

The London Statist, in calling attention to the vast coal area of the United States, whose production is now practically equal to that of Great Britain, declares that America is growing to be a great coal exporting country. It points out that the United States will soon supply all the Atlantic coaling stations and will probably supplant England's great depots on the American coast. Moreover, the Statist expresses the belief that the United States will soon have a great market in Europe, where there is now practically a coal famine. The coal from our fields, equal to the best Cardiff article, can be delivered to the Mediterranean ports considerably cheaper than the Welsh product. Taking into consideration the great home demand in England, all this leads to the expectation of an increase in the American supply month by month.

Inasmuch as Massillon's city solicitor has looked up the law on the subject and is thoroughly convinced that there are no legal difficulties in the way of the council granting a franchise to the Barberton, Doylestown & Massillon Electric Railway Company; inasmuch as an adequate proportion of property-owners have consented to the new line on West Main street, and inasmuch as citizens generally have signified their desire to have immediate action taken in the matter, any further debate on the subject is apparently unnecessary. It is much to be regretted that raw ignorance and prejudice should be allowed to interfere with the legitimate action of the council, and that a dignified transaction of the city's business should be prevented by the constant recurrence of such disgraceful scenes as characterized the session of Tuesday evening.

Judge William H. Taft, the recently appointed president of the Philippine commission, gives continued evidence that he is the man for the position which the President has selected him to fill. Conservative in his opinions, Judge Taft shows that he is open to conviction and that his judgment will, in all cases, be influenced by facts and not by theories. His attitude toward the difficult problem which he is to assist in solving is well illustrated by a paragraph in his speech at Cincinnati this week. "My conviction is," said Judge Taft, "that the calm investigation of the future historian into all the conditions existing at the time of taking each step toward the present situation in the Philippines will lead him to conclude that President McKinley and his administration selected in each crisis the only alternative which a due regard to our national and international obligations would permit."

The character of the information sent to the Senate by President McKinley in response to the resolution demanding the correspondence between our military commanders in the Philippines is not such as will encourage the "antis" to ask for more. As proof that the insurgents received moral support from persons in the United States, there is sent with the correspondence a copy of a letter from General Wheeler to General Otis, enclosing a paper which he says came through the mails. The paper is headed "Emancipation Proclamation to the Filippinos by the American People," and goes on to say that the Philippines are free, that the Filippino war was inaugurated unconstitutionally. It concludes. "When this paper is filled with signatures return to Morrison I. Swift, Los Angeles, Cal., Secretary of the Filippino Liberation Society." This interesting piece of information regarding Aguinaldo and his fellow conspirators will hardly be added to the stock of political capital which the latter are trying to accumulate.

The oft reiterated cry of critics of the administration is that the present prosperity of the country lies, not in Republican politics, but in the vast natural wealth of all sections of our terteritory. President McKinley in his speech at the banquet of the Ohio Society in New York on Saturday referred to some of the sources of and reasons for the existence of present happy conditions, which emphasize the fact that their very opposite would be the rule under a Democratic administration. The portion of the speech referred to is worth repeating. The President said

"We have had our blessings and our burdens and still have both. We will soon have legislative assurance of the continuance of the gold standard with which we measure our exchanges, and we have the open door in the far East through which to market our products. We are neither in alliance nor antagonism nor entanglement with any foreign power, but on terms of amity and cordiality with all. We buy from all of them and sell to all of them, and our sales exceeded our purchases in the past two years by over $1,600,000,000. Markets have been increased and mortgages reduced. Interest has fallen and wages have advanced. The public debt is decreasing. The country is well-to-do. Its people, for the most part, are happy and contented. They have good times and are on good terms with the nations of the world."

THE PELT AND THE PELF.

One Dealer has Bought in $75,000 Worth of Hides.

A. J. Clementz, the Canal street tanner, has made many large shipments of pelts of muskrats, skunks, mink and fox to the Eastern firms which he represents, this season, notwithstanding the fact that trappers report it to have been a very poor winter. The muskrats have been more numerous than any other animal.

CANAL FULTON, March 6.—C. R. Daily, of this place, is said to be one of the largest buyers of pelts in Ohio He estimates his purchases for this season at $75,000. Trappers from every part of the state sell to Mr. Daily.

VALUABLE HORSE STOLEN.

Police Asked to Locate Daniel Beals's Stallion.

Daniel Beals, living ten miles west of Massillon, Wednesday morning notified the local police that a valuable stallion had been stolen from his farm Tuesday night. At 9:30 o'clock the horse was in its stall. At 10 o'clock it was gone. It is a dark roan and has a black mane and tail. In the vicinity of Mr. Beals's barn the tracks of a carriage were found. The robbers closed the barn upon leaving, but the door of the horse's box-stall was found open. Mr. Beals was having trouble with his sheep, near the barn, which accounts for his having learned of the theft so soon after its occurrence.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O
We, the undersigned, have known F Cheney for the last 13 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transaction, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DEAD WORK SCALE.

Miners and Operators Meeting Today.

AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED.

The Miners' Convention, Before Adjourning Monday, Went on Record Favoring the Establishment of a National Defense Fund and the Assessment of Members.

At the Monday afternoon session of the Massillon district miners, at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, a resolution favoring the establishment of a defense fund was adopted. The national convention recently declared in favor of the fund, and referred the matter back to the locals for their approval or disapproval. The fund is to be used in supporting miners compelled to strike to obtain what they consider their rights.

The convention also decided in favor of an assessment of 25 cents per man per month for the assistance of the strikers of the Southwest.

The scale committee made its report, which was adopted, and a fight will be made to have it accepted unconditionally by the operators.

It was expected that William Haskins, one of the state officials, would be present at the meeting, but last night word was received that other business in another part of his field made it impossible for him to attend.

THE JOINT MEETING.

The joint meeting of representatives of the miners' organization and the Massillon District Coal Operators' Association is being held in the office of the Warwick Coal Company, this afternoon. The miners' committee is composed of Myrick Evans, district president of North Lawrence; John Morgan, secretary-treasurer, North Lawrence; William, Morgan, member of state executive board, East Greenville; Robert Legg, East Greenville; George Harper, Wadsworth; J. N. Davis, Woodland; James Define, Navarre, members of the district executive board.

The representatives of the operators at the meeting are Hon. Anthony Howells, of the Howells Coal Company, and president of the Massillon District Coal Operators' Association; J. C. Haring, of the Pocock Company; W. J. Mullins, of Wooster, of the Minglewood Company; E. E. Fox, of the Warwick Company; Mr. Gerard, of Cleveland, of the Fox Lake Company; Philip Sonnhalter, of the Sonnhalter Company; J. C. Streetor, of the Wainwright Company; Theodore Geltz, of the Ridgway-Burton Company; Henry Leahy, superintendent for the Krause Company; C. A. Kouth, superintendent for the Pocock Coal Company; J K. Merwin, secretary, of the Operator's Association. At 2:30 o'clock no settlement had been reached, but both sides were hopeful for an agreement. The scale to be arranged will be based on the Indianapolis agreement.

MINERS IN SESSION.

District Organization Meeting in Assembly Hall.

Seventeen delegates representing 1,396 miners of the Massillon district are in session in the Trades & Labor Assembly hall Monday. The meeting was called by District President Myrick Evans, of North Lawrence, for the purpose of arranging the dead work scale to go into effect with the advance in prices in April. The following committees were appointed by the president:

Credentials—J. Jones, Deerfield; Lot Evans, North Lawrence; Alex Watts, Massillon.

Rules and Order—James Appleby, Massillon; Benjamin Jones; Nimisila; A. L. Williams, Newman.

Resolutions—George Harper, Wadsworth; A. L. Williams, Newman; Benjamin Jones, Nimisila.

Grievance—F. Bremkamp, Millport; William Priest, Newman; Webster Zupp, East Greenville.

Scale—William Morgan, East Greenville; J N. Davis, Woodland; James Define, Elton; J. J. Mossop, North Lawrence; Robert Legg, Beach Grove.

APPROPRIATION SEEMS SURE.

Finance Committee Much Impressed with Hospital Things.

The house finance committee left Massillon feeling well satisfied with the condition of things at the state hospital. While looking over the plans for the new infirmary building, it was suggested by a member of the committee that a cheap frame building, something similar to barracks, be erected, instead, of the $55,000 structure in contemplation. It was soon shown, however, that a building of this kind would be very much out of place as well as greatly unsatisfactory in other ways. The indications are that the entire construction appropriation will be granted. This means an assembly hall and four new cottages.

BROUGHT THE BEATING.

Kunz Objected to Moltson's Playful Ways.

John Moltson, of Crystal Spring, arrested on an affidavit made by Ernest Kunz, a fellow-villager, charged with assault and battery, was fined $5 and costs, upon his pleading guilty before Mayor Wise Monday evening. The evidence showed that Moltson trifled with property belonging to Kunz, who took offense at the act. Moltson then pummeled him because he did not like it.

"Persevere and prosper." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully for scrofula, salt rheum, boils, eruptions, dyspepsia, it will cure you.

NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH.

Fred. Pfaeffle Caught Between Coal and a Car.

Frederick Pfaeffle was caught between a car and a suddenly falling immense piece of top in one of the mines north of the city, yesterday. Had the coal fallen upon his body, he would have been crushed. It caught his arm, badly injuring it. Canal Fulton physicians dressed the injury. Pfaeffle resides in Fulton.

WILL THEY STRIKE?

Uneasiness Felt Over the Mining Situation.

THE SCALE NOT ACCEPTED.

The Operators Declared the Miners' Demands to be Unreasonable—The Miners Said They were Only Just, and Announced That They Were Prepared to Fight for Them.

The conference of district miners and operators, held in the Warwick Coal Company's office on Tuesday afternoon resulted in nothing. The operators declared the scale submitted to be unreasonable, while the miners maintained that it was only just, being based strictly upon the Indianapolis agreement, and announced that they would fight for its adoption. The operators present at the meeting asked that an adjournment till March 15 be made, stating that they wished to consult other members of their association in regard to the matter. The scale to be agreed upon includes the prices for entry-driving, breakthroughs, room-turnings, working horsebacks, ripping of top and bottom and similar work. The prices to be paid by the miners for powder, oil and smithing are also to be arranged.

The Hon. Anthony Howells, president of the Massillon District Operators' Association, after the conference, stated that little time would be lost in quibbling. He said that on March 15, the scale will either be accepted or not accepted, and the indications are that it will not be accepted. A rejection of the scale will doubtless result in a strike, for the miners are determined that it shall be adopted. That the operators consider the situation serious is evidenced by the fact that they desire to take the matter before a meeting of the association. In previous years the scale was usually agreed upon at the first joint meeting of the committees. The result of the conference has caused a general feeling of uneasiness to pass over the district. The miners say that no class is more opposed to a strike at this time than they, but they feel that they are only asking for what is theirs.

Contrary to his expectations, W. H. Haskins, of Columbus, state president of the miners' association, was able to attend the conference. He did his utmost to bring the two sides together. Mr. Haskins went back to Columbus last evening. He will come to this city again on March 15. Mr. Haskins says that in every coal district in the state which he has visited before coming to Massillon, the dead work and supply scales have been amicably adjusted. He declined to express an opinion concerning the local situation.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Bills Introduced at Columbus—Toledo Disappointed.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—It is practically settled that Toledo will not get the $1,000,000 asked for as a bonus from the state to assist in the support of the coming centennial. One-half of that amount will be the probable sum appropriated by the legislature, $250,000 to be paid the managers this year, and another $250.000 in 1901. This, it is believed by members of the finance committee, is a fair compromise and all that can reasonably be expected.

Mr. Metzger is the author of a bill to increase the annual compensation of the trustees of Perry township, Stark county, from $1,500 to $3,000

Mr. Snyder introduced a bill to authorize the city council of Canton to levy a vehicle tax. Another measure by the same statesman provides for the establishment of a new school district, to be made up of a part of Rudolph township, Portage county, and part of Marlborough township, Stark county.

Mr. Buell introduced a bill to create a new school district in West township, Columbiana county.

SHOW PRINTING COMPANY.

Meeting Held to Perfect the Organization.

The stockholders of the Massillon Show Printing Company met in the office of the concern, in Exchange street, Tuesday evening, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. It was decided not to elect officers until later. The company was recently incorporated, with a capital stock of $10,000. The Rev. M. M. Philips, of Alliance, formerly pastor of the United Brethren church, of this city, is one of the stockholders of the company.

MORE MINERS RETURN.

Massillon District Men Back From Utah.

Another party of Massillon district miners have returned from Utah, where they went with State Mine Inspector Thomas, several months ago. Among them was John Swisher, of this city. They say that the pay received was large, but the hardships endured, with the separation from families and friends, made it much too small.

Fire and Catarrh

If there is a fire in your cellar you put it out with water. If the flames are in the kitchen you use water again. If the fire is located in the second story, water is the agent to subdue it. If in the attic, water is still your salvation. Fire is fire, and no matter where located, water puts it out.

Your body is a house of many stories. It is lined throughout with a marvelously sensitive mucous membrane. Whenever this membrane becomes irritated or inflamed, the result is Catarrh. When you catch cold, you have Catarrh of the head, or eyes, or ear or nose. Bronchitis is Catarrh of the bronchial tubes. Pneumonia is Catarrh of the air cells of the lungs. Consumption is Catarrh of the lungs. Heartburn and Dyspepsia are Catarrh of the stomach. Kidney troubles are Catarrh of the kidneys. Biliousness is Catarrh of the liver. Leucorrhoea is Catarrh of the pelvic organs in women. Almost everyone has Catarrh in some form.

Pe-ru-na is the name of a medicine that cures Catarrh in any part of the body, the same as water extinguishes fire in every part of a house. It is a long tried specific for Catarrh in every complication and phase. It restores the delicate pink membrane that lines the inside of the body to a perfectly normal condition, and thus makes the sick well. It is a universal remedy for that universal disease—Catarrh. It is the only true Catarrh cure known to medical science.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Judge McCarty Sets Aside a Verdict This Morning.

CANTON, March 5.—Judge McCarty is spending the day in disposing of a long motion docket, in his court room. The most important heard was the motion for a new trial in the case of Anna C. Martin vs Levi Hartranft. The plaintiff sued for the recovery of $2,500 alleged to have been lost by her husband in a gambling den conducted by the defendant, and was given a verdict for $1200 several weeks ago, also a verdict of $75, against C. C. Upham, proprietor of the building where the gambling room was conducted. The motion for the new trial was overruled by Judge McCarty this morning, but the verdict against Upham was laid aside, a decision handed down by the supreme court, in a similar case several weeks ago, which declared that a separate action was necessary for the recovery of damages from the owner of a building within which a gambling institution was run, being cited as authority.

G. W. Hahn, the Saxton street saloonkeeper, who was one of the victims of the wholesale arrests made by the Canton police on Friday evening, and who was held on the charge of having burglars' tools in his possession, waived examination before Mayor Robertson at his hearing on Saturday, and was bound over to court in the sum of $1,500 to answer to the charge In default of bond he was taken to the county jail. C. C. Upham is his attorney. William Becher, arrested in one of the raids, was assessed $40 and costs and sentenced to the workhouse for twenty five days.

Residents of the Minerva school district have filed a petition with the county commissioners asking that certain territory be detached from their district. No action has yet been taken on the matter.

Will has been filed for probate in the estate of Isaac Kanage, of Wilmot.

A Change in the Plans of the Canton-Massillon Company.

CANTON, March 6.—At Monday evening's session of the city council, Messrs. Lynch and Fogle, representing the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, withdrew the application filed at a previous meeting asking for a franchise to double track the company's lines in West Tuscarawas street. They stated that they had been convinced that to persist in the matter would involve expensive litigation with certain property holders. Then they filed another application, asking for permission to build a line in West Fifth street, from Market to a point in the former street several hundred feet west of Newton street, where, they said, it was their intention to build the line south over property upon which they had secured options, joining the present tracks near the switch at the Valley depot, from which point they ask a franchise to double track the remainder of the West Tuscarawas street line to the Meyer's lake switch.

Messrs. Lynch and Fogle claim that they have obtained the right of way from a large majority of West Fifth street property holders. A resolution was introduced authorizing the city solicitor to draw up an ordinance, giving power to the city council, or to any of its committees, to subpœna witnesses, and compel them to give testimony, in any cases of investigation of alleged misconduct on the part of city officials or employes. The ordinance was promptly presented by Solicitor Smith, who had it already drawn up, and was given three readings and passed.

Judge McCarty, on Tuesday morning, granted Mary Grable a divorce from John Grable. Cruelty and failure to provide were the charges alleged.

Sale of land has been confirmed and deed ordered in the estate of Anna Porter, of Lawrence township.

Widower elects to take under the will in the estate of Margaret McNeal, of Navarre.

Inventory and appraisement has been filed and sale and transfer of promissory notes has been ordered in the estate of Albert Seifert, of Massillon.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Commissioners Refuse to Pay Court Stenographers' Bills.

CANTON, March 7.—The county commissioners met at Hartville on Tuesday to approve the report of County Surveyor Hoover on the Swartz ditch matter. Mr Hoover's report was not altogether ready for presentation, however, and so the meeting was adjourned until June 14 The commissioners have passed a resolution declaring it their intention hereafter not to pay any bills incurred by the court stenographer or assistant, and declaring it to be their belief that the payment of such bills by the county is illegal.

Frank Willig has instituted divorce proceedings in common pleas court against Fanny Willig The plaintiff alleges that he and the defendant were married in December of last year at Coshocton, and that at the time of their marriage the defendant had already been married, and was then the wife of a certain Albert Fritz, which fact the plaintiff did not know at the time of his marriage. Mrs. Willig was arrested last week on a charge of bigamy.

Will has been filed for probate in the estate of Leonard Stucker, of Massillon All the deceased's property is bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth Stucker.

Application to probate will has been continued and alias notice ordered in the estate of Elizabeth Kuhn, of Massillon

Final account has been filed in the guardianship of Albert and Vernie Rhodes, of Massillon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

C H. Wiltzic to W. K. L. Warwick, lot 2605, first ward, Massillon.

Joseph Hug to Nannie Hug, lot 2619, first ward, Massillon, $400.

John S. Haines to Cyrus H. Stoner, 125 acres, Tuscarawas township, $8,050

Louis Hammentree to Mary Blantz, ¼ acre Tuscarawas township, $275.

J N. and M. E. Hardgrove to C E. and N. E Meyers, ¼ acre, Tuscarawas township, $50.

Jeremiah Schweir to Cornelius Schweir, 17 and 73-100 acres, Perry township, $1.

Benjamin Blackstone to Darius Blackstone, 160 acres, Sugarcreek township.

TO COLLECT AND SOLICIT.

West Side M. E. Church Appoints a Committee.

At the business meeting of the congregation of the West Side Methodist Episcopal church, Monday evening, it was decided to begin collecting the money already subscribed for the new church and to solicit more. The committee appointed to have charge of the work is composed of Mrs Edward English, Mrs. John Ritter, Mrs. Showalter, Mrs. Martha Klein, Mrs. Sterling, D. M Merrell, sr, and the Rev. N. E. Moffit. It has been agreed that the church shall be located on the Jarvis avenue lot purchased by the congregation some years ago, notwithstanding the fact that lately many seemed to think that the lot was not well situated, and that another should be bought.

LEG BROKEN TWICE.

Both Fractures at the Same Point, Just Above the Knee.

Hattie Caillett, aged 8 years, residing with her parents, two miles southeast of Massillon, sustained a broken leg several months ago It was thought she had practically recovered, and yesterday, on crutches, she played with her brother. The latter, in some manner, fell against one of the crutches, knocking it from under her. The girl fell, and the same limb was fractured again in the same place, just above the knee.

For Rent.

A farm of 120 acres on shares, known as Levi Fultmore, 2 miles northeast of Massillon. Good buildings, and land in good state of cultivation For particulars inquire of Levi Fultmore

Great opportunity offered to good, reliable men. Salary of $15 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Send stamp, American Mfg. Co. Terre Haute, Ind.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Per Lee Levers, of West Brookfield, a son.

Mrs. Charles Conrad left on Monday evening for St. Augustine, Fla.

Miss Anna Yost is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Snyder, at Delphos.

Miss Carrie Lowe has accepted a position as bookkeeper with S. F. Weller.

Wm. A. Sonnhalter is announced as a Democratic candidate for township clerk.

Miss Elizabeth Maag, of Mansfield, is visiting Miss Clara Madder, in Akron street.

The date of the concert to be given in the First M. E. church has been set for March 16.

William Brown, a brakeman in the C., L. & W. yards, is visiting North Lawrence relatives.

Charles King, machinist at the W. & L. E. yards, is visiting his family in Adrian, Mich.

The vote at Alliance on the issue of $35,000 bonds for an electric light plant carried 1,090 to 290.

Mrs. Herman Kratsch fell upon a slippery sidewalk on Monday evening, breaking an ankle bone.

Miss Bessie Bast has gone to New York on a business trip. She will also visit other eastern cities.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kiehl are in New Cumberland, attending the funeral of the late James McGregor.

There was an attendance of 104 scholars and 18 teachers at St. John's industrial school on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Maloney, of Iowa, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Wagoner, in Green street.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lantz have moved into the flat in the Oakland apartment house formerly occupied by Miss Minnie Kiihn.

W. H. Arnold, of Des Moines, Ia., is the guest of his brother, T. B. Arnold, at the Hotel Conrad. Mr. Arnold is a real estate dealer.

Mrs. Frances Smith and son Ralph, formerly of Alliance, have taken up their residence with Mrs. Rose Alden, in West Main street.

Mrs. Henry Holderbaum, of 46 Henry street, fell on the slippery walk, the other evening, severely injuring the ligaments of her left ankle.

Miss Minnie Kiihn has removed from the Oakland apartment house and is at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wise, in North Hill street.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schaidnagle was christened at St. Joseph's church on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating.

If the appearance of robins is a sign of an early spring, then that delightful season is at hand. Dr. A. A. Hallock saw two at his East Main street property the other day.

William M. Hardgrove, the present infirmary director, has announced his name as a candidate for re-election. Mr. Hardgrove made an efficient officer and no doubt will be elected.

W. A. Shafrath, for a number of years employed in the furniture store of W. D. Benedict, has resigned his position, and will this week become the manager of C. R. Daily's furniture business at Canal Fulton.

Companies B and F, of the Eighth regiment, at Akron, voted Tuesday night to do everything possible to secure the passage of the bill in the legislature paying Ohio volunteers in the Spanish-American war $300 bounty each.

H. E. Sinnock, of this city, has received several large contracts for the transplanting of trees in Cleveland, and he will leave for that city this week to look after his interests. Two of the patent transplanters used by him are now in operation in Cleveland.

O. E. Bowsher, proprietor of the East Tremont street bowling alleys, and Mrs. McGregor, of Findlay, were married at the latter place three weeks ago. Mr. Bowsher returned from Findlay some time ago, but he kept his marriage a profound secret until Saturday evening, when Mrs. Bowsher arrived.

Miss Mary Frederich, teacher of the Genoa school, was tendered a surprise by the people of Genoa on Friday, which marked the close of the winter term. Sixty members of the district were present, and after a sumptuous luncheon had been served, the school entertained its guests with declamations, dialogues and songs.

Mrs. S. F. Weller gave a luncheon of fourteen covers at her South High street residence at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening. The centerpiece of the table was a clever arrangement of carnations and ferns. Progressive euchre followed the luncheon, Edward Guitar, of Canton, and Mrs. H. K Ryder, of this city, being the most successful players.

Ira Whitman, the 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Whitman, sustained a painful injury in Russell & Co.'s machine shop, where he is employed, at noon today. The young man was working with an emery "grinder," when the pin which holds the latter in place broke, and catching his right hand, tore off the end of a finger. Dr. S. Hattery dressed the injury.

Correspondents of the United States department of agriculture at Columbus state that fruit trees appear to be uninjured up to the present time, except some budded peach trees on which the buds started during the warm weather. Clover and meadows appear to be in good condition, and stock has wintered very well. Maple sugar making has commenced in some localities.

The remains of Mrs. Silas Rawson, whose death occurred in New York on Sunday, reached Massillon this morning in charge of William Rawson, of Philadelphia, and Hurxthal Smith, of Clearfield, Pa. Services were conducted at the grave by the Rev. C. M. Roberts. The pallbearers were F. L. Baldwin, T. H. Focke, Sylvester Johnson, E. B. Upham and Henry Frease, of Canton.

The dinner whi h was to have been given in St. Timothy's parish house on the evening of February 20th was only postponed and not given up. A special request having been made for another chicken and waffle supper, the women of the church have decided to give one on the evening of April 19 by which time they will have improved facilities for waffle baking and the maple syrup will be ripe.

All surprise parties in Genoa history dropped into insignificance Tuesday evening, when guests for miles and miles around, unexpectedly assembled at the home of Mrs. Joseph Miller and Miss Elta Burns. The guests were entertained as only Genoa residents can entertain. Music was furnished by a mandolin club and Lerch's orchestra Among the guests were Frank Smith, Percival Smith, Miss Mellie Masters and Miss Marie Myers, of Massillon.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MICHAEL SHAIDNAGLE.

The death of Michael Shaidnagle, aged 67 years, occurred at his home, at 252 North street, at 9 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Shaidnagle had been ailing for three years Heart disease was the direct cause of death. Mr. Shaidnagle was a native of Germany. He leaves a wife and three children, the latter being Henry Shaidnagle, Mrs. William Crone and Mrs. Charles Huth, of this city.

MRS SILAS RAWSON.

The death of Mrs. Silas Rawson, aged 78 years, formerly a resident of Massillon, occurred at the residence of Mrs. Frederick DuBarry, in New York, on Sunday.

MRS W C. THRASHER.

Mrs. W. C Thrasher, the mother of Mrs. Jessie Yost, of this city, died at her home, in Troy, O., on Saturday, March 3, of paralysis.

MRS. JACOB REBSAMEN.

Mrs. Jacob Rebsamen, aged 63 years, died in the county infirmary. The body will be brought to Massillon for interment tomorrow.

G. W. LICHTENWALTER.

G. W. Lichtenwalter, a former resident of Massillon, is dead at his home in Canton.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.

MT. EATON, March 5.—Edward Marchand, a bachelor, aged 70, was found dead in the woods near here on Sunday afternoon The body was brought to town, and an examination made by Dr. C. L. Graber revealed the fact that death was due to natural causes. Mr. Marchand was last seen on Sunday, February 25. The funeral was held today.

MRS. PAULINE S. BROWNSBERGER

Word has been received in the city of the death of Mrs. Pauline Stiddard Brownsberger, wife of Oran Brownsberger, of Cleveland, and a sister in-law of Joseph Brownsberger, of Massillon. The remains will probably be brought here for burial.

IVY CRITES.

BEACH CITY, March 7.—Ivy Crites, aged 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B F. Crites, died at her home this morning at 11 o'clock. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

WAGES ADVANCED.

Four Thousand Workmen are Affected.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—Four thousand employes of the National Tube Works, at McKeesport, were today notified of a ten per cent. increase in wages from April 1.

Later it was announced that not only would the tube workers employed at McKeesport receive an advance on April 1, but the employes of all similar plants in the United States in the combination will receive an increase of ten per cent. in wages. At least twenty thousand men will be benefitted.

TO RAISE AN ARMY.

Democrats Want to Recover Arms Taken to London.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—Senator Triplett withdrew his resolution for a committee to investigate the removal of state arms, etc., to London, and offered a substitute appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the immediate equipment of the state guard, under Beckham and Castleman, for the purpose of recovering the arms, etc., sent to London.

WORSE THAN FOOTBALL.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—Frank P Brown, of Silverton, this county, is lying in a critical condition at a private hospital in this city, from the effect of a shot from a revolver, received from some unknown source during a flag rush, February 16, at the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, O.

A Greentown Fire.

GREENTOWN, March 7.—The village hotel, owned by John Greenwald, was destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. A barn on the premises was also burned. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

A Powder Mill Explosion

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, but both are mighty dangerous. Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures headache, constipation. Only 25c at Baltzly's drug store.

A LIVELY SPRING.

Hundreds of Thousands in Buildings.

A NEW WEST SIDE CHURCH.

Fine Structure for Corner of Main and Erie Streets a Possibility—Combination Plan for New Brewery—Many Buildings at Russell's and Hospital.

The indications are, that, in spite of the fact that it will cost at least thirty per cent. more to build any kind of a house than a year ago, this spring will see the erection of buildings representing hundreds of thousands in dollars. There is, of course, much talk about new residences, but definite statements can only be made concerning business blocks.

The West Side Methodist Episcopal church will probably be one of the first of the buildings to go up. The congregation has a large sum of money pledged, and the members are of sufficient number to warrant the erection of a house of worship. There is some difference of opinion as to the size of the proposed structure Some think that it would be best to have a modest chapel, costing probably $1,000, while others hold that $5,000 is not too much to invest, arguing that the larger and more attractive the church the greater the likelihood of the sinner coming its way.

The improvements to St. John's Evangelical church, spoken of heretofore by THE INDEPENDENT, will cost about $15,000.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Peirce, of Dayton, to whom the property at the northwest corner of Main and Erie streets was left by the late George Harsh, intend to improve the buildings thereon. Nothing can be stated positively, but it is known that Mr. Peirce has had the erection of a three or four-story building in mind for some time.

The Russell Engine Company will invest thousands of dollars in buildings in East street, increasing the foundry to double its present size and constructing by its side numerous other structures.

The plan for the new brewery which J. W. Schuster has asked Architect William Greeser, of Chicago, to prepare will be completed this week. The new plan will be for a building combining what appear to Mr. Schuster the best points of the two submitted some time since. Mr. Schuster is desirous of commencing work just as soon as the weather will permit.

That the West Main street property owners who recently suffered by fire will all rebuild is a foregone conclusion. It is a matter of regret that they are not prepared to act an once. All concerned prefer building at the same time, but that seems out of the question at present.

At the state hospital, too, there will be activity. Evans & Company, the contractors, still have work on hand, and if all goes well legislatively the gladsome springtime will bring with it $260,000 worth of contracts for someone.

Hess, Snyder & Co., are ready to proceed with the construction of their new building.

Work was begun upon the tearing down of the old Morganthaler residence, at the corner of East Main and Cedar streets this morning. The property is now owned by W. R. Harrison. The latter will build a new residence upon the site this summer.

THE NAVARRE COUNCIL.

F. H. Killinger Urges Progress with Franchise.

F. H. Killinger, of this city, general agent for the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, appeared before the Navarre council Tuesday evening to urge progress in the granting of a franchise to his company. The committee on railroads, to which the matter had been referred, recommended that the clerk advertise the application of the company for three weeks, and the recommendation was adopted Today the question of how the application is to be advertised confronts the clerk. Navarre has no newspaper, and it is not known whether it would be legal to advertise in a newspaper of some other city. The company's application names Main, Third and Market as the streets over which it wishes to operate lines. Mr. Killinger stated that as soon as Navarre had granted the franchise, his company would proceed with the extension of the Massillon line to Navarre.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

Run Down—*"My husband was run down in health and all tired out. Those excellent medicines, Hood's Pills and Sarsaparilla, built him up again." Mrs. H. L. Mowry, Towanda, Pa.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

BAKING POWDER

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar.

Cream of tartar is refined and powdered acid of grapes, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids.

Professor Prescott, University of Michigan, says:

"I believe that the acid salts of fruits are the most wholesome and important constituents of the food of man. Not all natural substances are wholesome articles of food, but cream of tartar has a high rank as such."

This expensive fruit acid is employed in making Royal Baking Powder because of its absolute wholesomeness, and because of its value as a food substance. Alum would cost but one-tenth as much.

Alum, however, is a poison, which cannot be used in food without endangering life. All cheap baking powders contain it. Think of feeding it daily, as the makers of the cheap, alum powders would, to delicate women and children!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

A SERIES OF ROWS.

Very Much Kentucky was Council Meeting.

MR. KOUTH TO THE FORE.

Feeling that he Knew the Law, and the Solicitor did not, he Declined to Believe Statements of the Latter—Adjourned to Meet Again on Saturday.

A man who attended the special meeting of the Massillon city council Tuesday evening afterwards said that it was not necessary for anyone hereabouts to go to Kentucky to find the disorderly and high-handed in legislative bodies The city fathers were all at the meeting, which had been called for the purpose of discussing the application of the Barberton, Doylestown & Massillon Electric Railway Company for a franchise to operate its lines over Massillon streets and to open fare bids for the same. The bid of the Barberton company was the only one submitted. It follows: Single cash ticket for 5 cents, 6 for 25 cents, 13 for 50 cents, 26 for $1. Tickets for children, between the ages of 6 and 12 years: 8 for 25 cents, 16 for 50 cents, 35 for $1. Workingmen's and businessmen's tickets, good between 5 and 8 a. m. and 5 and 8 p. m.: 7 for 25 cents, 15 for 50 cents, 31 for $1. All tickets are to be good for one continuous ride within the city limits. The bid was signed by A. E. Townsend, manager of the company. Under the law, the company offering the lowest fare and best accommodations to the public must be awarded the franchise.

An ordinance to grant the company a franchise to operate a line over North Mill street to Cherry, on Cherry to Erie, on Erie to Main, on Main to Wooster, on Wooster to the city limits, was read On motion of Mr. Johns, it was referred to the council as a committee of the whole, with the clerk, solicitor and engineer, who will meet again on Saturday evening to consider the matter. This action came after the fighting.

Mr. Kouth, the Canton-Massillon electric railway company's councilmanic champion, and the one obstacle in the path of the Barberton, Doylestown & Massillon Company, continued his bitter fight against the new company. City Solicitor Young stated that the council could grant the new concern a franchise to operate over the lines now used by the Canton-Massillon Company, and that the question of price was one for the two companies to decide. If they were unable to agree, condemnation proceedings could be commenced, and the Canton-Massillon people compelled to come to terms. The solicitor also said that council had the right to grant a franchise to the new company to operate a line over the part of the street now occupied by the tracks of the Canton-Massillon Company, and that the matter of moving the tracks was one for the companies to decide. He declared that the Canton-Massillon people could be compelled to make room for the new road on the street, and that it was not necessary to designate on which side of the track now in use the new company's line should be laid, should the council decide in favor of double tracks for the West Main street.

Mr. Kouth refused to believe any of this. He intimated that he knew the law and that the solicitor did not. He quoted Lawyer Lynch, president of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, time and again in support of his arguments, interrupting speakers and throwing out many harsh personalities. He had words with A. E Townsend, manager of the Barberton company, who was in the lobby, as well as with Solicitor Young and Mr. Johns. Mr. Johns got into the trouble through rising to a point of order. All the disgraceful scenes of the evening could have been nipped in the bud by President Reay, but he declined to do anything, and seemingly enjoyed the numerous rows as hugely as the large crowd in the lobby, giving full rein to everything. The president even ignored Mr. Johns's appeal from the decision of the chair. Mr. Townsend, after some bitter remark had been passed, stated that he had not come to fight; he was there expecting to meet councilmen prepared to transact business, and that while he was very desirous of obtaining a franchise, he would retire before he would become the object of abuse or the cause of hard feeling among the members, Things quieted down then, and Mr. Townsend remained.

After one of Mr. Kouth's quotations from the Canton-Massillon Company's president, Messrs. Johns and Smith declared that they were sick and tired of hearing Mr. Lynch's opinions, that they felt they could act without his advice. Mr Kouth shook his head, but said nothing. Mr Kouth broke in on the solicitor during one of his brief addresses. The chair did nothing, so Mr. Young turned and said, "Mr. Kouth, will you please be orderly enough, courteous enough and gentlemanly enough to wait until I have finished?" Mr. Kouth promised nothing.

In spite of his opposition, Mr. Kouth said he was in favor of the new company. Mr. Young said he did not believe it. The councilman retorted that on that score they were a tie, as he believed little that the solicitor said. And so it was throughout the meeting. Row followed row until all the fighters were exhausted.

ARRIVED AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Root has arrived, and was received by a salute from the Cabanas forts. General Wood and staff, including a number of prominent Cubans, visited the Sedgwick to pay their respects to the secretary of war.

WAR TO THE DEATH

Pests of the Poultry Yard Must Go.

American Lice Destroyer Kills More Mites Lice and Other Vermin in a Day Than all Other Remedies Combined

The war is on! The days of lice and vermin that have done so much to make the life of the poultryman miserable, and his business unprofitable are over. American Lice Destroyer is the proper ammunition to use! This preparation is wonderful in its power, and vermin cannot exist twenty-four hours after it is applied to the coop or fowls Every poultryman needs it. It is cheap, reliable and effective, one package being sufficient to protect 250 fowls from mites and lice for one year. When this Destroyer is used, profits at once increase. Lice and vermin do more to kill profits than all other causes combined. You know it. Don't go on losing money every week, but try American Lice Destroyer. You may have tried other things without success, but if this fails you can have your money back. We are in this fight to stay, and will back Destroyer against any number of mites or lice you may have. Don't fool away money with recipes or home-made makeshifts. Use scientific means. The American Lice Destroyer has been used by thousands of poultrymen; it has been on the market several years and has been tested thousands of times. We know it is all right, and if it doesn't do the work remember you get your money back. What more can you ask? If your druggist don't sell American Lice Destroyer, he's behind the age. In that case send for $1 box at once. Made only by American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains, best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25cts a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Farm For Sale.

Situated ½ mile east of state hospital, containing 27½ acres, with seven roomed house, cistern and well water, good barn and all necessary outbuildings in good repair, soil in good state of cultivation, fruits and berries of all kinds, ready for berrying this year. If sold soon, sold at a bargain Inquire of Peter Shrib[illegible] Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE OCEAN PEDDLER.

IN CONTRABAND GOODS HE FINDS GREATEST PROFITS.

Methods of Trading Vessels That Go to Many Out of the Way Corners of the World—How the Captain Disposes of His Cargo.

The man with a pack on his back, trudging from village to village and offering for sale at cottage and farmhouse a miscellaneous collection of wares, has his counterpart in the ocean peddler, ranging in size from a schooner trading among the islands of the Pacific to a steamer of 1,000 to 2,000 tons burden.

The ocean peddler starts out from Hamburg or San Francisco, the chief home ports of the trade, with a definite object in view. Sailing from the former city the course is generally laid either to the coast of Africa or South America, having in the hold a varied assortment of goods likely to be marketable in the regions visited—cotton fabrics, trinkets, arms, ammunition, liquors and all spare room filled up with coal.

As the largest profits are often derived from the sale of contraband goods, such as munitions of war to insurgent bodies, and as detection by regular authorities would lead to confiscation, several thousand rounds of cartridges are probably done up in innocent looking cases stamped "Canned Beef" and a few stands of discarded German army rifles in packages labeled "Glass, With Care."

The captain of such a vessel must possess not only ability as a navigator, but an expert knowledge of the requirements of his trade in addition to a plausible tongue wherewith to barter and win over the good will of an ill disposed official. If he does not own an interest in the ship, it is generally required that he shall in her cargo.

Trudging along over the ocean at a seven or eight knot gait, saving his coal as much as possible, the peddler opens his trade by casting anchor in, say, a South or Central American port, when, having squared the commandant, he invites merchants and others on board to inspect his stock. Duty, of course, has to be paid by the purchaser, but in certain cases that difficulty is often overcome by the visitor to the ship going ashore swollen out perhaps to three times his normal size by as many new suits of clothing.

The greatest good fortune that can fall in the way of an ocean peddler is for an American or British man-of-war to put into some out of the way port in which he is lying, short of coal. Then from his spare stock he sells a few hundred tons at as hard a bargain as the necessity of the purchaser permits him to drive.

On the Central American coast the peddler usually times his visit at about the opening of the coffee season—that is, early in the new year—so that when he has sold out his wares he is able to load up, almost to the water line, with the principal export of the country.

That the ocean peddling trade is not without its dangers is illustrated by a story told by a mate of one of those vessels. In order to preserve his respectable character the contraband goods are sometimes stored in places likely to escape the vigilant eye of the customs officer, and in the case in question the mate's bunk was chosen as the safest repository for certain packages of dynamite consigned to the leaders of a Nicaraguan revolution.

All went well until the night before the ship was due to arrive at her destination, when a thunderstorm occurred, the lightning playing about the masts in an alarming manner. The mate confessed that the idea of turning in upon a bed of dynamite under such circumstances was not conducive to peaceful repose even to one accustomed to sleep through all manner of dangers, but with the reflection that if a flash found its way to his bunk he would not be likely to be made aware of the fact he slumbered serenely through his watch below and next day delivered the "canned tomatoes" safely to the consignee.

The ocean peddling trade on the Pacific has been shorn of much of its profit since the interisland passenger traffic in natives, who too often were carried as passengers, much against their will, to dive for pearls on the great Australian bank, has been effectually suppressed. Still a considerable trade is carried on in small articles of hardware, old clothes, personal trinkets and an occasional case of "dry goods," which, if seized, would turn out to be remarkably wet.—New York Sun.

Old German Wash Lists.

The old German housewife had a strange way of keeping track of the clothes she gave out to be washed. It was nothing less than a pictorial and perpetual wash list. There was no possibility of making such an error as to mistake the abbreviation Sh. for shirts or St. for stockings. She had pictures of each article and simply wrote down the number of each thing opposite its picture with a piece of chalk, which was erased when the thing was returned and used again on the following week.—Cleveland Leader.

Newspaper Guideposts.

Wendell Phillips struck the keynote in modern influences when he said: "Not one man in ten reads books; the newspaper is parent, school, college, pulpit, theater, example, counselor, all in one; every drop of our blood is colored by it. Let me make the newspapers, and I care not who makes the religion or the laws."

Paris is capricious even in the matter of her public statues, which are being constantly dethroned and others set up in their places. The deposed ones are stowed away, and there are yards at Auteuil full of them.

GOOD WATER FROM TREES.

Wells Which Wily Southern Woodsmen Tap With an Auger.

In many sections of the forest lands of the south during the dry seasons a man may walk for miles without finding a stream of water or a spring by which to quench his thirst. If, however, he is an experienced hunter and woodsman, he will not have to drink water from the stagnant pools in order to keep life in his body.

Queer as it may seem, an experienced man can hunt for days through such dry tracts and yet experience no inconvenience on account of the lack of water. Nature has provided a means which is only known to the initiated. Every old huntsman carries with him when going on a long hunt a small auger, by which he can secure a refreshing drink and water to cook with at any moment.

A cottonwood tree or a willow is the well which the wily huntsman taps. He examines each tree until he finds one that has what a woodsman calls a "vein." It is simply an attenuated protuberance. By boring into this "vein" a stream of clear water will flow out. It is not sap, but clear, pure water. The huntsmen say that the water is better than the average to be had from ordinary wells. There is no sweetish taste about it, but it has a strong flavor of sulphur and is slightly carbonated.

The reason for this phenomenon cannot easily be explained, but that a supply of water can be contained in a tree is not so surprising. The fact of its flowing is the wonderful feature, showing that is must be under pressure or, in other words, that there is more at the source of the supply. When it is considered that the trees furnish the water in the dry season and that the ground is literally baked, it is the more remarkable, especially when the roots of the trees do not extend to any great depth into the ground.—Memphis Scimitar.

NEW YORK'S EAST SIDE.

On Festive Occasions It Arrays Itself In Hired Finery.

The east side achieves gentility on great occasions, albeit somewhat unshaven and slipshod between whiles. From its own standpoint it does not spare expense. What it cannot buy it hires. The possibilities of renting the set pieces and habiliments of fashion have been thoroughly exploited east of the Bowery. There is none of that pride of exclusive possession that obtains along thoroughfares farther westward. The swarming population shares its joys and sorrows and garments with impartial hand. Many of the brides whose brief finery startles their old companions on the wedding night hire their gowns and veils.

The most gorgeous and costly creations are obtainable for $5 an evening. The paraphernalia of mourning may be rented for a single occasion. Ball dresses warranted to captivate are for hire in Division street. Chowder parties are equipped throughout for a day on the sound.

There are dozens of establishments that drive a flourishing business loaning dress suits for a consideration. A rigid social etiquette prescribes that the truck driver and small shopkeeper shall on such formal occasions as balls and receptions don the clawhammer, and the downright east sider would rather be out of the world than out of fashion as he understands it. The young men who purchase secondhand the dress suits of business men whom they accost in Broadway and Wall street are the scouts of these luring establishments. Revamped and pressed anew, a dress suit will earn its second cost in two or three evenings. The garb of the floor committee at a typical ball of a social club is evidence enough that the tailors of New York are a cosmopolitan group.—New York Mail and Express.

The Human Birds.

A facetious man who rejoices in the name of Bird conceived the idea of calling a convention of all the people in Philadelphia who belong to his tribe. Of course it was a joke, but a glance through the pages of the directory convinced him that such a gathering would be a big one. He discovered that there were just an even 100 plain Birds, but the variety of those who specified their kinds was appalling. The list, as far as he went, was as follows: Doves, 15; Eagles, 8; Finches, 21; Fowls, 3; Hawks, 30; Jays, 6; Larks, 6; Peacocks, 29; Pigeons, 1; Parrots, 40; Partridges, 30; Sparrowhawks, 7; Sparrows, 7; Wrens, 10; Robins, 15; Nightingales, 9; Flickers, 5; Thrushes, 4; Canaries, 3; Geese, 2, and Turkey, 1. There were two Chippeys, and Philip Ducks upheld the dignity of his branch of the family.—Philadelphia Record.

Denver's Great Chimney.

The tall chimney of the Grant smelter is an object of interest to every visitor of Denver. It is by far the tallest smokestack in the United States and has but two rivals in the world. The following facts will give the reader an adequate idea of the immensity of this chimney: It is 352 feet 4 inches in height. There are 1,993,000 bricks in this immense shaft. Its weight above the foundation is 12,376,500 pounds. Its pressure at the base is 160 pounds to the square inch, and the total wind pressure against it in a gale would be 396,200 pounds. The diameter at the base is 33 feet and at the top 20 feet.—Denver Post.

Setting a Neighbor Right.

"Was that your dog that was howling all night?"

"I guess it was."

"Why in thunder don't you feed him?"

"Heavens, man, it's indigestion that makes him howl."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LIMITS OF SEED VITALITY.

In Truth in Stories of Germination After Thousands of Years.

"A statement is frequently made in the popular press," said Professor L. H. Pammel, government botanist, "that seeds have retained their vitality for a long time. Thus it is stated that wheat under some conditions has preserved its vitality for 50 or 100 years. It has frequently been stated that wheat taken from Egyptian monuments germinated, but in not a single case is this germination authenticated. Not a single grain taken from an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus and sown by various persons has ever been known to germinate, and the conditions for preserving the seed in these Egyptian monuments are better than in the soil. They are protected from the air and variations of temperature. The experiment which has been most talked of is that of the Count of Sternberg at Prague. He had received the grains from a trustworthy traveler, who told him that they were taken from a sarcophagus. It is said that two of these seeds germinated, but it is a well known fact that impostures are perpetrated by the people who dispose of these seeds. In some cases they have even stripped corn or maize into these sarcophagi.

"Many experiments have been made, not only in this country, but in Europe, to determine the vitality of various grain seeds. Thus, barley retains its vitality better than any other cereal, and this is said to retain its vitality from eight to ten years. In the case of wheat 90 to 100 per cent germinates in from one to four years; in five to seven years, 85 to 87 per cent. In the case of rye the percentage of germination in five years dropped to 55 per cent; in seven years, 36 per cent; nine years, 13 per cent. In the case of corn, I made some experiments a few years ago to determine the vitality and found that corn which was kept in tightly closed vessels at the age of 20 years had lost all its power of germination. Experiments also indicate that corn kept even a few years became largely deteriorated and lost much of its power of germination. Even grass seeds which have been buried at some depth in the soil and in vessels tightly sealed failed to germinate after a dozen or 15 years."—Chicago Chronicle.

BOOKS' NARROW ESCAPES.

Virgil's "Æneid," Works of Aristotle and Talmud Saved by Good Luck.

Three of the greatest books in the world have narrowly escaped destruction, the "Æneid" of Virgil, the works of Aristotle and the great body of Jewish tradition represented by the Talmud.

It is recorded that Virgil on his deathbed sought to burn the only copy of the "Æneid," as he had not revised it, and when he was foiled in this he ordered his executors, Varro and Tucca, not to give it to the world, a direction which was disregarded by order of the Emperor Augustus.

The works of Aristotle suffered from neglect. They lay many years buried in a cellar, and when, by mere accident, they were at last unearthed, they were so damaged by damp and dirt that in many passages they are hopelessly corrupt. How great would have been the loss of this work to the human race may be judged from the fact that everything that was known in the middle ages of the arts and sciences was derived directly from these writings.

The Talmud nearly became extinct through persecution. The possession of the Talmud, by a long series of edicts extending over many centuries, was made penal, and the book itself was burned. No fewer than 24 wagon loads of Talmud manuscript were burned in France in 1244.—Stray Stories.

The Model's Hard Trial.

Miss Siddal had a trying experience. In order that the artist might get the proper set of the garments in water and the right atmosphere and aqueous effects, she had to lie in a large bath filled with water, which was kept at an even temperature by lamps placed beneath. One day, just as the picture was nearly finished, the lamps went out unnoticed by the artist, who was so intensely absorbed in his work that he thought of nothing else, and the poor lady was kept floating in the cold water till she was nearly benumbed. She herself never complained of this, but the result was that she contracted a severe cold, and her father, an auctioneer at Oxford, wrote to Millais, threatening him with an action of £50 damages for his carelessness. Millais paid the doctor's bill, and Miss Siddal, quickly recovering, was none the worse for her cold bath.—Life of Sir John Millais.

Tommy's Speech.

Sue (who has just been asked to play something on the piano)—I really can't play anything.

Tommy—But, I say, Sue, why don't you play that piece you spoke to me about?

Sue—What piece?

Tommy—Why, that one you told me to ask you to play when we had company 'cause you knew it better'n any of the others. I forget the name!

Then Tommy was sent to bed.—Kansas City Independent.

Born to Dominate.

"Mrs. Crowder has been president of your club a long time."

"Yes; none of us could call her to order, so we decided we might as well let her regulate the rest of us."—Chicago Record.

A Blow to Superstition.

"Jimmy's rabbit got drowned in our bathtub."

"Goodness! Didn't he have his left hind leg with him?"—Indianapolis Journal.

THE BITER BITTEN.

A Trick That Didn't Work Out Just as Was Expected.

There were three of them, and as they entered the German saloon on the corner the tall young man, who wore razzle dazzle clothes and posed as "fast," remarked in an undertone to his companions that he would "show them something good."

They lined up at the bar, and the tall young man ordered three 5 cent drinks. When these were disposed of, he laid down 10 cents on the bar, at which the German proprietor remarked, "Nein; fifdeen." The tall young man repocketed the coin and thus addressed the German:

"I just gave you 10 cents, didn't I?"

"Yah," respondied the German.

"Well, here's 10 cents. That makes 20, so you owe me 5," added the young man, again depositing the dime on the bar.

The German looked bewildered, but placed the dime in the money drawer and handed the tall young man a half dollar, with the request that he deduct therefrom the 5 cents due him. The tall young man had just the correct change, 45 cents, left in his pocket. This he promptly handed to the German and received the half dollar. Then the three companions repaired to the street and indulged in a mighty laugh, while the tall young man swelled up like a prize turkey on parade. Everything went lovely until they parted company and the tall young man boarded a car for his home in the suburbs. Imagine his feelings when the conductor handed him back the 50 cents which he tendered in response to the request for fares with the information that the piece was "bad." It was all the money he had, and he could not persuade the conductor to trust him, so he was ejected at the next corner and had to walk the remaining five miles to his home.—Chicago Journal.

TRAINING OF ANIMALS.

Only Accomplished, It Is Said, by the Use of the Whip.

The popular theory that animals can be taught tricks by firmness and kindness is a grim error, according to a veteran circus man who has sent forth the dictum that no animal was ever trained to do anything unnatural except by punishment. If it knows hunger or pain will follow disobedience, it will obey.

It takes the whip to break the colt to harness or saddle, but the end justifies the means, and the animal's intelligence when once it has learned its lesson does away with further use of the whip. But if a horse is taught tricks, such as one sees in a circus, the constant use of the whip is necessary, and the little pat on the neck the trainer gives the animal in public is not bestowed in private. There is never any let up in their training.

Trained dogs always appeal to women and children, for the little animals appear to thoroughly enjoy their work. But the barking and frisking are only the natural joy of the poor beasts at being let out of the cramped quarters where they stay when they are not in the ring. Moreover, they know the trainer does not whip them in public. There is scarcely a trick a trained dog does that he likes or that he will do at order unless punished. Willis Cobb was the first dog trainer to make a reputation, and when he was middle aged he abandoned his profession because, he said, he had not the heart to go on making a living by whipping dogs.—Cleveland World.

"Silencing a Gun."

There is a great deal of ignorance as to what "silencing a gun" means. A gun is silenced when the gunners are disabled or driven back and the gun or gun carriage damaged. It is a common enough phenomenon for weapons which have thus been silenced to reopen fire after repairs have been made, the gunners rallied or a fresh gun crew obtained. It is a rare thing for a gun to be so damaged by hostile fire that it cannot be refitted and brought into action again. "I saw," says Prince Kraft of the German artillery in the battle of Gravelotte, "many guns during the cannonade lying miserably on the ground 'winged'—that is, with a broken wheel. But not one was withdrawn. The injured guns were always speedily repaired with the help of the wagons, which were near, so that at the close of the battle I could not tell exactly how many pieces had been put temporarily out of action."—Army and Navy Journal.

Folly of Extravagance.

"Because I agree to undertake your defense," said the eminent criminal lawyer who had been called in, "you will have to be perfectly frank with me and tell me the whole truth. Did you embezzle the $20,000 you are accused of having taken?"

"Yes, sir," replied the accused man. "I'll not attempt to conceal the fact from you. I stole every cent of it."

"How much of it have you still?"

"It's all gone but $10."

"Young man," said the eminent lawyer, buttoning his overcoat about him and putting on his gloves, "you'd better plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court."

"I'll do it if you say so, sir. What are you going to charge me for the advice?"

"Ten dollars."—Chicago Tribune.

His View of It.

"No, sur!" exclaimed Cassidy. "It's no aisy job t' be a millionaire."

"Is it just crazy talk ye're makin?" asked Mulligan.

"No, sur; I mane it. Shure, if ye're a millionaire an don't give all yer money away they call ye a sthingy ould thafe, an if ye do they'll say ye had t' do it t' square yersel' wid the Lord. No, sur; I'd not be a millionaire fur a thousan' dollars!"—Philadelphia Press.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

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BROWN " " " CONSTIPATION

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TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "		3 44		7 43		
Leetonia "	9 06	3 51		7 53		
Salem "	9 18	4 05	8 34	8 06	6 37	9 37
Alliance ar	9 40	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
" lv	9 40	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo "		4 56		8 55		
Louisville "		5 08		9 06		
Canton "	10 10	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon "	10 22	5 42	9 46	9 40		
Lawrence "		5 57		9 52		
Burton City "		6 05		10 00		
Orrville "	10 43	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville "		6 25		10 20		
Wooster "	11 02	6 34	10 26	10 29		
Shreve "		6 50		10 45		
Big Prairie "		6 58		10 55		
Lakeville "		7 02		10 58		
Londonville "		7 16		11 11	39	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 18	AM	
Lucas "		7 40		11 31	AM	
Mansfield "	12 10	7 53	11 30	11 45	16 35	
Crestline ar	12 40	8 25	11 59	12 20	6 55	
Bucyrus lv	1 05	PM	12 27	3 20	7 55	
Lima "	2 34		1 59	5 24	9 40	
Van Wert "	3 20		2 48	6 19	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar	4 10		3 40	7 15	11 55	
Warsaw lv	5 25		4 52		1 25	
Plymouth "	6 12		5 34		2 10	
Valparaiso "	7 15		6 30		3 23	
Chicago ar	8 45		7 45		5 05	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	6		18
	AM	PM	PM		AM
Chicago lv	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30		*2 55
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20		4 12
Plymouth "	10 37	5 48	2 55		5 13
Warsaw "	11 23	6 28	3 45		5 51
Ft. Wayne ar	12 35	7 35	5 10		6 55
Van Wert lv	1 55	8 39	6 20	32	
Lima "	2 54	9 36	7 15		8 29
Bucyrus "	5 05	11 19	9 20	AM	
Crestline	5 45	11 55	10 05	15 20	10 20
Mansfield	6 15	12 20	10 2	5 44	AM
Lucas	6 30		10 36	5 58	AM
Perrysville	6 44		10 48	6 12	
Londonville	6 53		10 57	6 20	
Lakeville	7 05		11 10	6 32	
Big Prairie	7 10		11 12	6 36	
Shreve	7 17		11 20	6 44	
Wooster	7 36	1 30	12 00	7 05	
Smithville	7 47		12 11	7 15	
Orrville	8 00	1 51	12 25	7 30	
Burton City	8 06			7 40	
Lawrence	8 15		12 40	7 50	
Massillon	8 30	2 18	1 00	8 05	
Canton	8 45	2 34	1 16	8 24	
Louisville	9 00		1 33	8 42	10
Maximo	9 10		1 45	8 54	AM
Alliance ar	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 05	AM
" lv	9 30	3 10	2 00	9 40	*9 35
Salem "	10 01	3 34	2 30	10 12	9 53
Leetonia "	10 15		2 45	10 28	
Columbiana "	10 24		2 54	10 38	
Beaver Falls "	11 30	4 45	4 00	11 55	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	11 05	5 50	5 30	1 25	11 30
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM

	306
	PM
	*3 45
	4 03
	4 51
	5 40
	PM

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6, 15, 306 and 307. Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 9 to Chicago, No. 6 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Cafe Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11.

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. a To let off Cleveland passengers. ‖Meals. ¶Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 9 and 15 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. No. 8 connects at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LORÉE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

11-19-99-C. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	8 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.
†7 10 p. m. at Massillon

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O. or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect Nov. 19th, 1899.

North Bound, Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 55		
Bridgeport	.....	6 10	1 00	4 10
Uhrichsville	5 30	8 10	3 00	6 16
N Philadelphia	5 48	8 27	3 18	6 34
Canal Dover	5 55	8 34	3 26	6 41
Justus	6 24	9 03	3 55	7 09
Massillon	6 40	9 18	4 11	7 23
Canal Fulton	6 58	9 35	4 28	.....
Warwick	7 06	9 42	4 35	.....
Sterling	7 27	10 04	4 59	.....
Seville	7 33	10 10	5 05	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina	7 55	10 30	5 26	.....
Lester	8 10	10 40	5 40	.....
Brooklyn	8 54	11 24	6 26	.....
Cleveland	9 10	11 40	6 40	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	5 47	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 05	2 28
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 23	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	6 37	2 55

South Bound. Main Line	1	3	5	7
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	4 40	.....
Brooklyn	7 24	1 16	4 54	.....
Lester	8 14	2 02	5 45	.....
Medina	8 28	2 11	5 56	.....
Chippewa Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seville	8 43	2 30	6 19	.....
Sterling	8 49	2 36	6 26	.....
Warwick	9 11	2 58	6 48	.....
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	6 56	.....
Massillon	9 39	3 23	7 16	6 30
Justuss	9 58	3 40	7 31	6 46
Canal Dover	10 26	4 11	8 01	7 16
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 08	7 23
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	8 25	7 44
Bridgeport	11 16	6 50	.....	9 50
Bellaire	.....	7 05	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	7 05	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	7 20	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	7 41	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	8 00	1 57	5 15	10 36

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland at Massillon, northbound, 6:40 a. m., southbound, 8:26 p. m. Electric cars, Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	2	38	28	4
	a m	p m	p m	p m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 35	*3 10	*7 35	.....
Hudson	9 30	4 10	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 56	4 45	9 07	11 15
" lv	9 58	4 45	9 07	11 15
Barberton	10 10	5 02	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 43	5 40	10 00	8
" lv	10 50	5 45	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 32	†6 30	10 †7	†5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 53	.....	12 30	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	†2 10	.....	*2 00	†8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	35	3	27	7
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	.....	*11 45	*12 35	*4 35
Mt. Vernon	.....	1 15	2 25	6 10
Millersburg	†8 50	2 35	3 65	†7 35
ORRVILLE ar	9 35	3 17	4 45	5
" lv	9 40	3 22	4 55	p m
Barberton	10 17	3 58	5 37	*2 10
AKRON ar	10 37	4 15	5 55	2 27
" lv	10 37	4 15	6 05	2 27
Hudson	11 02	4 45	6 35	*2 53
CLEVELAND ar	†12 10	*5 40	*7 30	.....
	p m	p m	a m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 6:11 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 7, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 8 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 55	
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	6 25	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 8.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 10 00	P 8 25	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 15	4 55	7 50
Canton	9 56	1 06	11 59	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt, 40 E. Main St.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE APOSTLE OF RATIONAL DRESS IS SATISFIED WITH HER SUCCESS.

Marie Corelli and Her Home—The Mother of a Debutante—She Sent the First Telegram—Her Man Liked Gray—Washing Blankets.

The voice of Mrs. Jenness-Miller, the apostle of rational dress, will soon be no longer raised in public advocacy of reformation of the feminine wardrobe. Henceforth she will devote herself to writing plays and other literary work. Mrs. Miller is going abroad to reside permanently. Her husband has retired from business with an ample income, and they wish to give their little daughter, now about 9 years old, the advantages of travel and instruction in foreign languages and music. A few years ago Mrs. Miller built a model home in Washington and furnished it in a most artistic manner with materials collected from all parts of the world. When she sold it to a wealthy Englishman, the furnishings alone brought $15,000.

Mrs. Miller said in a recent interview: "I feel that I have accomplished my mission. When I began, women were slaves to the prevailing fashion,

MRS. JENNESS-MILLER.

without any regard to its comfort, artistic beauty or appropriateness to their own face and figure. This subservience extended to shoes, underwear and all the details of dress. There has been the most radical reform in all of these particulars. Shoes are broad heeled and heavy soled, the short skirt for rainy days and outdoor exercise is firmly established, and women are showing great independence in all matters of costume. They are striving for comfort and studying the artistic, and, while they are not always attaining the ideal, they are thinking for themselves and progressing toward it.

"Then take the matter of physical culture, which I have advocated and urged above all else as a producer of beauty and health. This truth is almost universally recognized now. It has been introduced into all the best girls' schools, there is no end of private classes in gymnastics, and the way women go in nowadays for bicycling, golfing, hunting and all sorts of outdoor athletics is simply a revolution. There is no need whatever for me to devote any more time to either of these subjects."

Mrs. Miller will make her debut as a dramatist with a play entitled "The Master Passion," which is to be brought out in London.—Philadelphia Times.

Marie Corelli and Her Home.

Marie Corelli has been one of the personages of Stratford-on-Avon ever since she established herself in Hall's Croft, the house in which Shakespeare's daughter, Susannah, lived and died.

Despite her foreign nom de plume Marie Corelli is very English. She is rather short and noticeably stout, though not awkwardly so. Her features are unmistakably British, her complexion is fair and her hair, of a peculiar tint, about her forehead in little waves. Her fondness for jewelry shows in several finger rings, one especially rich in its setting of pearls.

Hall's Croft is one of the few original buildings left in Stratford. Huge beams of hard wood, still sound to the core, but blackened with age, divide the building into rooms the same in shape as when it was built three centuries ago. The roof has been newly covered with tiles, but the rafters are the same as when the house was built and good as new today.

A glittering brass knocker announces the visitor. As he is ushered in he passes under an inscription in white letters on one of the beams, "Welcome to All My Friends." Over most of the entrances to the various rooms are inscribed various titles, "Love's Labor Lost," "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "As You Like It" being among them.

Most of the furniture in the roomy hall has age, as has the iron lantern which swings from the ceiling. On the long oaken table in the dining room stands a richly wrought silver service, the handiwork of an artisan of the middle ages. But a cozy corner with rich oriental cushions and dark silken hangings is evidently of the author's design.

Miss Corelli only rents the place. She would buy it if the present owner would sell; but, like everything else around the poet's birthplace, it is considered beyond price.

The grounds are possibly 200 feet square, with shade trees, a croquet ground and winding walks which end in cozy nooks under the high brick walls. Miss Corelli is fond of driving and is often seen bowling over the excellent roads in the neighborhood in pleasant weather behind her pair of bays. From their heads hang rosettes of blue and white ribbon.

An agreeable evening diversion in the summer is a boating party on the Avon. Miss Corelli has her own batteau, decorated in colors, furnished with easy chairs and illuminated with colored lights.

Mother of a Debutante.

"People on the outer edge of the smart set are constantly wondering how a debutante stands the wear and tear of her first season," remarked a society woman at a recent coming out.

"The girl herself has a rush of it, to be sure, but as a matter of fact the real strain is upon her mother.

"Not only does her mother have to keep a chaperon's wing ready for the social fledgeling upon all occasions, but even when she is able to turn this responsibility over to some competent substitute just think of the multitude of details necessary for her daughter's success that confront her from day to day.

"Maybe she has wealth to gild the tasks. Nevertheless there must be her own unerring good taste and a conscientious lookout for the hundred and one points of etiquette over which she stands guardian. It is just these little things which, blundered in, turn a girl's social standing topsy turvy.

"Any woman but a social ironclad would go to pieces in the struggle. The debutante's mother must plan her daughter's wardrobe. The young woman has to carry on a campaign of teas, receptions, etc., which are mapped out for every afternoon, and she has scant time for visits to dressmaker and milliner.

"So her mother sees her started on a circuit of calls, tea drinkings, charity meetings and the like, then drives about herself from tailor to modiste, bootmaker to milliner, selecting the debutante's finery.

"Then the functions at which the debutante receives, serene and untroubled in her chiffons, it is the mother who has had to make arrangements with caterers and florists and carefully supervise the invitation lists.

"If she is a dame of high degree, she has her secretary, of course, but no matter how many her assistants her own wit must be back of every move on the social chessboard.

"It is hard work in high life, that's what it is. No charwoman need envy her lot. And I never hear a girl acknowledged as a successful debutante that I do not feel it is mother and not daughter who should be crowned with society's laurel wreath."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

She Sent the First Telegram.

Mrs. Roswell Smith has just died at the age of 73 years.

It was she who, as Miss Annie Ellsworth, then a girl of 17, sent the famous first telegraphic message, "What hath God wrought?" Her father, Henry L. Ellsworth, a son of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, was the first commissioner of patents and has been called "the father of the patent office." He had been a college friend of Professor S. F. B. Morse. Together they had tried to induce congress to pass a bill granting $30,000 for the construction of a trial line between Washington and Baltimore. Morse had been seeking the help of congress since 1838, but it was not until the last hours of the session of 1842-3 that the bill was passed by the close vote of 89 to 83 and then went to the senate. At twilight on the last evening of the session there were 119 bills ahead of it, and as it seemed impossible that his measure would be reached Professor Morse, disheartened, went to his hotel and prepared to return to New York by an early morning train. His friend, the commissioner of patents, kept doggedly working for the bill, and at five minutes before adjournment it was passed, only one measure going through after it.

Miss Ellsworth carried the news of the passage of the bill to Professor Morse next morning, and he assured her that she should send the first message. A little more than a year after, at her mother's suggestion, Miss Ellsworth wrote down the words of the psalmist, "What hath God wrought!" and they were sent in triplicate in the dot and line alphabet from Washington to Baltimore. The original message was given to Miss Ellsworth, and she has always kept it. The duplicate, which was returned from Baltimore to Washington, is in the Connecticut Historical rooms at Hartford.

Miss Ellsworth married Roswell Smith, who, with Dr. J. G. Holland and the house of Charles Scribner & Co., founded Scribner's Monthly, afterward The Century Magazine.—Boston Woman's Journal.

Her Man Liked Gray.

"I am so glad, dear," murmured the hostess, "and though I should love to have a green tea gown or a blue house dress, like a dutiful wife I am going after all to choose a gray. You see, George has a great liking for gray, though he doesn't know it."

"Then how on earth"— began Maisie, with rising eyebrows.

"Do I know he likes it?" asked Mary Dean. "Oh, that is quite easy! He proposed to me one day when I wore for the first time a gray suit and explained his weakness afterward by saying I looked so confoundedly attractive he couldn't help himself, and as the crisis came so suddenly I looked about naturally for a cause and discovered the gray dress.

"Since then every season I've had at least one gray gown and have never found any reason to distrust the efficacy of that especial tone.

"This time I've chosen an ash gray with just a vague faint note of pink in it to take away from it any suggestion of chill to the complexion that gray does sometimes convey. The goods are soft finished cashmere, with sleeve tops, yoke and cuffs soft cream white wool bengaline.

"On the skirt and waist a black soutache braid with a silver rim will bring out the high lights, and just a cord of coral colored velvet will give a finish at the top of the high, close fitting collar."—Columbus Dispatch.

Washing Blankets.

There is a diversity of opinion among housekeepers about the best temperature of the water for washing blankets. Some prefer warm water, others hot water, and some think cold water the best. One thing is certain, whichever is used each water must be of the same temperature if you would keep your blankets soft and not have them shrink excessively. I prefer to use water as hot as I can bear my hands in for the suds and rinse in water of the same temperature. Do not soak blankets, but dissolve half a pound of borax in five gallons of hot water, preferably rainwater. Make a good suds with good white soap and wash one blanket at a time, moving it back and forth in the water, rubbing the soiled places, if any, and washing it as quickly as possible. Wring it lightly from the suds and put in another, hot and with borax as before; wash as at first, wring and rinse through hot water. Do not use any bluing unless you are sure it is pure indigo. Hang blankets where they will get the sunshine and also a good breeze, so they will dry quickly. Shake them well, hang straight and pin securely to the line, changing their position when partly dry. When nearly dry, take the blankets from the line, fold them evenly and press on one side only with a heavy iron that is not too hot, but only medium so.—Mrs. Jack in Elmira Telegram.

Women Physicians.

Mrs. Annie Carlo, known among her countrymen in Chicago as the "Queen of Italy," has received a full degree from the Harvey Medical college. Mrs. Carlo came to Chicago from Naples 12 years ago. She readily learned to speak English and became an interpreter and adviser for her people. Now the new arrivals seek her out, and she tells them what to do. She finds tenements for them, aids them in getting employment, attends the sick, advises the young women whom to marry and whom to avoid and is also a counselor in financial and business matters. To her varied occupations Mrs. Carlo several years ago added that of a trained nurse. As such she has the diplomas of the Mary Thompson Hospital For Women and Children and the Playfair school. Fifteen months ago she took up the more advanced studies in which she has just been graduated. Within the last named period she has taught herself to read and write English, and while pursuing her studies she carried on a large practice. She has also learned to speak Arabic and has found work to do among the people of that race in Chicago.

To Tell Good Meat.

Meat that is wholesome should be neither of a pale pinkish nor of a deep purple tint. It has a marbled appearance from the ramifications of little veins of fat. The fat of the internal organs especially is firm, hard and suety and is never wet, whereas that of diseased animals is often soft and watery. The feel of healthy meat is elastic and hardly moistens the fingers. Diseased meat feels wet and watery. Good meat has but little odor. Diseased meat smells foul and cadaverous. Good meat bears cooking without much shrinking or losing much of its weight, but bad meat shrivels up and boils to pieces, this being due to the larger proportion of watery and gelatinous material and the absence of true muscular substance, which should be visible under the microscope.

The Empress Elizabeth's Achilleion.

If it be true, as announced by a Vienna paper, that an Englishman has bought Achilleion, the lovely villa which the late empress of Austria built at Corfu, for £40,000, he has certainly obtained a bargain, since the place cost £250,000. Built almost on the spot where Ulysses was rescued, it was the empress' whim to surround herself with reminders of classic incidents. Thus her own particular rooms were arranged in imitation of those said to have been occupied by Penelope and Helena. Even her bed was made according to the description in the Odyssey. The place is famous for its beautiful terraces and its wealth of sculpture.

A remarkable law firm in Milwaukee is composed of Mrs. Kate Pier and her three daughters. The firm is said to have a high standing in the profession. The mother and oldest daughter have just been admitted to practice before the United States supreme court. The motion for their admittance was made by Miss Kate H. Pier, who has been a practicing attorney for several years.

Mrs. Mary Arnold Ward has just established a school for crippled children in London, formed on the same principles that distinguish that of New York. As in New York, an ambulance collects and returns the children every day, and a trained nurse is in attendance. The children are taught by a woman appointed by the London school board.

The lessons of even the most recent history show that, once they have got over the first shock of surprise, the women in besieged cities take even less account of the missiles of the invaders than do seasoned soldiers, who of course have a superior knowledge of the possibilities of injury.

The Ohio house of representatives has passed a bill which provides that women employed to do work of any kind shall, in the absence of a contract agreement, be paid the same wages as men receive for similar work.

Only the slim maid should wear the garment that is plaited all the way around, and the one with a plenitude of stitched tucks is also likely to give an appearance of embonpoint.

BLOWN TO COLORADO.

A HORSELESS WAGON TRIP FROM KANSAS TO DENVER.

This Prairie Schooner Was Rigged With Sails and Made Record Time Years Ago In the Great Race For the Newly Discovered Goldfields.

In these days of automobiles, motorcycles and horseless vehicles it may not be uninteresting to know that one of the early inventions in this country to do away with animal motive power originated in Kansas City, Kan. Samuel Peppard was the genius who constructed a vehicle that carried him and three companions over the plains from Oskaloosa almost to Denver. And with such rapidity, too, that he not only passed all the white people journeying the same way, but easily distanced Indian pursuers and won his rig the unstinted admiration of the red men.

It was during the time of the excitement following the discovery of gold in Colorado. A great many people had set out for this El Dorado, and long wagon trains were to be seen every day moving across the plains. Mr. Peppard was anxious to go, but there was one great difficulty in the way—he didn't have the money to buy horses and wagon. So he sat down and thought it all over, and then as a result he gave out that he was going to build a wagon with a sail, which he thought would make the trip in about as good time as any prairie schooner that was floating around over the wild and woolly west.

When he first began to build the wagon, the wise men of the town all laughed at him for wasting his time on such a craft, just as other wise men of Noah's time scoffed at the good patriarch. Mr. Peppard's advisers declared that if he attempted to navigate such a craft he would certainly be killed, and the people in general looked the wagon over, shook their heads and called it "Peppard's folly."

But Mr. Peppard kept on sawing wood and turning it into wheels and running gear and boards. At last it was finished. It was made of rough lumber and shaped like a skiff. It was eight feet long from prow to stern and three feet across at amidships and two feet deep. The bed was placed on a running gear with axles six feet apart, the wheels all the same size and about as large as the front wheels of a buggy. A ten foot mast was fastened to the front axle and came up through the bottom of the wagon box, and to this two sails were rigged, the larger 11 by 8 feet, the other 7 by 5. They were both to be worked by a rope through a pulley at the top of the mast.

If the wind was high, the smaller was to be used, and if it was low the larger was to be employed. The wagon had a brake and a rudder for steering. The hounds, instead of having a tongue attached, came up over the top of the bed and were welded together. A bar was fastened here and extended backward three feet. There was a seat placed at the end of the bar for the captain, and he steered by pushing the bar to the right or the left. The craft rigged out weighed 350 pounds, carried a crew of four men, a cargo of 500 pounds, the camping outfit and provisions serving as ballast.

Before Mr. Peppard started on his overland voyage he made a trial one mile south of Oskaloosa on the present site of the Jefferson county fair grounds. There is a level stretch of several miles, and a good, stiff breeze was on. When it struck the large sail, the craft stuck its nose down to the ground and came near capsizing. He slacked sail and set out again with the large sheet reefed and the smaller full against the wind, and away it whizzed. It went so fast, in fact, that the boxing in the wheels heated. Then, when it went over a little knoll, it leaped about 30 feet into the air and came down with a crash.

His vessel was a wreck, but Mr. Peppard was not discouraged. He made new spindles, repaired the damage, and in a few days he and three companions were ready to start. Profiting by his first experience, Mr. Peppard chose a day to start when the wind was blowing only about ten knots an hour. The first day they went 50 miles. Their route lay northwest through Kansas and across the southwestern part of Nebraska until they struck the South Platte river, and from there they went toward Denver.

"Our best time was two miles in four minutes," said Mr. Peppard in describing the incidents of the journey. "We could not run faster than that rate, as the boxing would have heated. One day we went 50 miles in three hours and in doing so passed 625 teams."—Kansas City Journal.

Fit the Food to the Physical Task.

Feats of strength require a diet in accordance with the needs—that is, prolonged or otherwise. If you want to perform for a short time the greatest possible amount of muscular labor, as in playing a game of ball, rowing, running, bicycling, lifting or accomplishing any unusual feat of strength requiring an extraordinary effort, always select a diet rich in protein. If, on the other hand, you want to take a great amount of steady exercise daily, or perform a great amount of uniformly heavy work every day, but at no time of a very intense character, you should partake of a diet containing little protein, but rich in carbohydrates—that is, starches and fats.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Advertising Always Necessary.

The best time to advertise is when it is desirable to draw profits from a business venture. Since the enjoyment of profits is the permanent object of financial investment it follows that advertising is always necessary. All successful merchants have found this to be true.—Philadelphia Record.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

S. S. S. Is the Only Remedy Equal to this Obstinate Disease.

There are dozens of remedies recommended for Scrofula, some of them no doubt being able to afford temporary relief, but S. S. S. is absolutely the only remedy which completely cures it. Scrofula is one of the most obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases, and is beyond the reach of the many so-called purifiers and tonics because something more than a mere tonic is required. S. S. S. is equal to any blood trouble, and never fails to cure Scrofula, because it goes down to the seat of the disease, thus permanently eliminating every trace of the taint

The serious consequences to which Scrofula surely leads should impress upon those afflicted with it the vital importance of wasting no time upon treatment which can not possibly effect a cure In many cases where the wrong treatment has been relied upon, complicated glandular swellings have resulted, for which the doctors insist that a dangerous surgical operation is necessary

Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "A bad case of Scrofula broke out on the glands of my neck, which had to be lanced and caused me much suffering. I was treated for a long while, but the physicians were unable to cure me, and my condition was as bad as when I began their treatment Many blood remedies were used, but without effect Some one recommended S S. S., and I began to improve as soon as I had taken a few bottles. Continuing the remedy, I was soon cured permanently, and have never had a sign of the disease to return." Swift's Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—is the only remedy which can promptly reach and cure obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases By relying upon it, and not experimenting with the various so-called tonics, etc., all sufferers from blood troubles can be promptly cured, instead of enduring years of suffering which gradually but surely undermines the constitution S. S S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and never fails to cure Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Boils, Tetter, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, etc. Insist upon S S S.; nothing can take its place.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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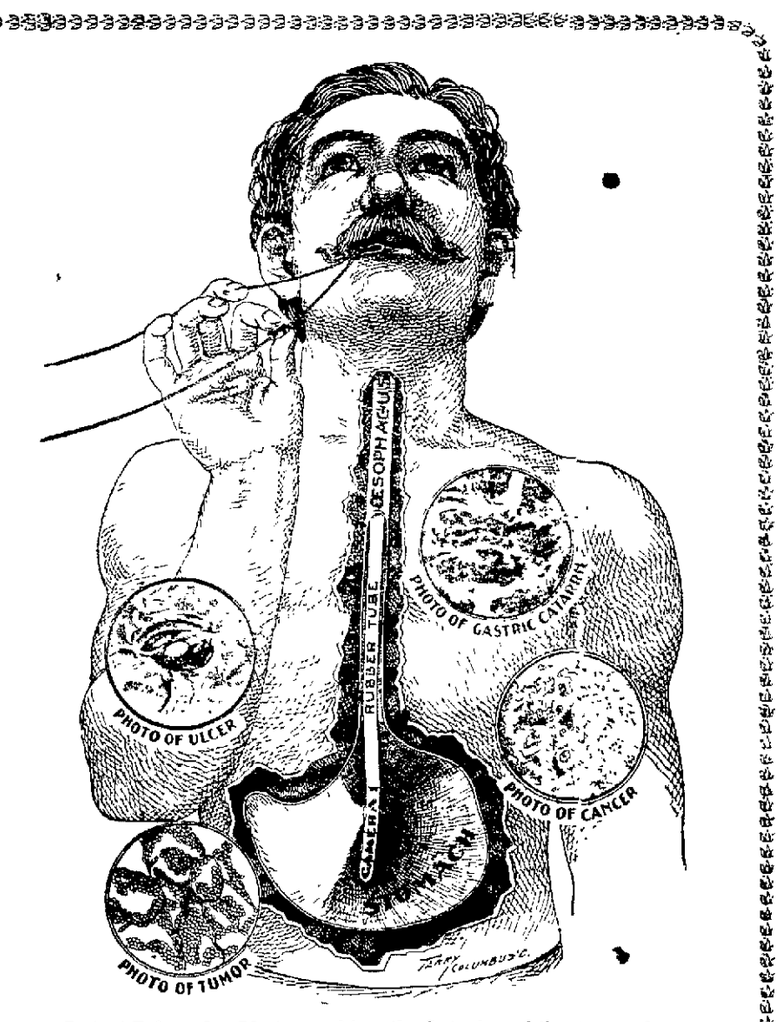

Latest Triumph—Photographing the Interior of the Stomach.

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Do you feel sick?
Is your tongue coated?
Are you nervous?
Do you belch up gas?
Are you constipated?
Does your stomach hurt?
Do you feel faint at times?
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Do you have a weak, tired exhausted feeling?
Is there a full, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
Do you have an empty "all gone" feeling at times?

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Dr. Kutchin has a new and wonderful treatment discovered by himself, that cures this disease.

He Guarantees a Cure in Every Curable Case.

His Prices Are Within the Reach of All.

Dr. Kutchin, Ex. U. S. Surgeon.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
He is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America Licensed by the State of Ohio.

☞See him before it is too late, and this awful disease has made you an incurable wreck, or hurried you to an untimely grave.

DR. KUTCHIN has visited this county regularly for the past **eight years.**

He has performed thousands of wonderful cures. There is hardly a community in the State of Ohio that can not point to some one strong and well who was once given up to die, but was cured and restored to friends and family by this skillful Specialist.

He ONLY treats CHRONIC DISEASES.

Eye and Ear, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhoea, Fits, Piles, Gout, Diseases of Children, Liver Disease, Lost Manhood, Diseases of Women, Impotency, Varicocele.

HE CURES TUMORS without the knife.

☞IF HE CAN'T CURE YOU HE WILL TELL YOU SO.

Consultation, Examination and Advice FREE at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Mar. 15th, 1900

ORRVILLE, MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY, MARCH 20

Consultation, Examination and Advice, FREE

Return visits made every 28 days

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CASE OF SMALLPOX.

Dread Disease Appears in Beach City.

CAME FROM CLEVELAND.

A Child Named Jones First Stricken With the Awful Malady—Health Authorities Have Taken Precautions—Other Important News from Nearby Towns.

BEACH CITY, March 7.—On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones, with their infant son, returned from a visit in Cleveland. Almost immediately upon their arrival in Beach City the child became ill. Dr. A. C. Goudy was called, and late on Tuesday afternoon he declared the illness to be a case of smallpox. The announcement has thrown the ordinarily quiet little village into a furore. The Joneses reside on the outskirts of the town, and besides the parents no other persons are known to have been exposed to the disease. Dr. I. M. Pfouts, the health officer, is convinced that the disease was contracted in Cleveland in the infected quarters of that city. Dr. Pfouts said on Wednesday morning that the health authorities would exercise every possible precaution to prevent a spread of the disease. "We do not know as yet," said he, "how virulent the case may be, although present appearances indicate that it is a mild one. We have ordered general vaccination in the public schools and elsewhere. My course in this respect, I understand, is not meeting with universal favor, but the occasion, I think, demands it."

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, March 7.—The township trustees held their annual meeting for settlement at Canal Fulton last Monday.

G. W. Savage, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio miners' organization, has rented rooms in the Clinton building in Columbus, which will be the recognized headquarters for the organization.

This township now has four vacancies in the public schools, Miss Eckert having resigned in district No. 8 last week. The advertising for cheap teachers evidently has not had the desired effect.

The Republican primary election for Lawrence township will be held Saturday, March 10. Wm. Findley and Sidney Preece will contest for the nomination of trustee, while the only name we have heard of so far for assessor is James Gainey.

The local Dramatic Company are busy practicing the thrilling three act drama, entitled "Border Land," and two laughable farces, "The Sewing Circle," and "The Midnight Colic." The Canal Fulton orchestra has been secured for the occasion, and a good time is promised to all who attend Friday evening, March 9. Admission 10 and 15 cents. The management is under the careful supervision of A. O. Davis, and he is assisted by some of the best local talent we have in this neck o' the woods. The proceeds are to be applied to the school library fund.

A CRYSTAL SPRING CONCERT.

CRYSTAL SPRING, March 6.—A crowd in the high school building Saturday night heard the concert and entertainment given by the brass band, the programme of which appeared in THE INDEPENDENT. The band was at its best and there were many encores. The trombone solo by William Ries was well rendered, and the song by Miss Alice Bell is deserving of special mention. The declamations by the Misses Smith, Prosser, Sandwith, Rohn and Reed were excellent.

A SNAKE HOLLOW ROMANCE.

DALTON, March 8.—James McFarren, who lives in Indiana, claims that Miss Bashford, a wealthy lady residing near Snake Hollow, promised to be his wife. He came to Massillon, it is said, prepared for the wedding. Then Miss Bashford refused to be wedded. Now Mr. McFarren has commenced suit for $5,000 damages in a Wayne county court. Mr. McFarren and Miss Bashford were schoolmates in their youth.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The secret service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but no equal for digestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters set things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

MARCH AND THE LION

Something Better than the Old Saw.

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, enrich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling and with none of the boils, eruptions and pimples which manifest themselves because of impure blood in the spring. If you have not already begun taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring medicine, we advise you to begin today. We assure you it will make you feel better all through the coming summer.

Nervous Spells,

Neuralgia, headache, rush of blood to the head, numbness, an irritable temper, loss of appetite, sleepless nights, poor memory and a general run-down condition. There is no remedy so sure and safe as Dr. Miles' Nervine. From the very first dose its soothing and quieting influence can be felt. Nothing in the past has ever equaled it in power of building up weakened nerve tissues and giving strength to the tired body. The weary sufferer who has walked the floor at night with throbbing temples and bursting brain, will find restful sleep and sweet repose, and awake feeling strong and refreshed. Dr. Miles' Nervine searches out the weak parts wherever they may be hid and gives them new life and vigor.

"I used to suffer from terrible attacks of nervous and sick headache at least once a week, and it seemed that my head would split open. I became so weak that the least excitement would unstring my nerves and I would have spells when it seemed impossible to get my breath. I had to give up my millinery business and was on the very verge of the grave when I heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine and began taking it. The very first night I was able to sleep soundly and the next day I felt like a different person. I continued taking the remedy and now I attend to my customers without any headache or nervousness." MRS. W. L. BURK, Sailor Springs, Ills.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Is sold at all druggists on positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to

Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

THE MINE DISASTER

Sixty-one Men Had Gone Down.

BELIEVED ALL ARE DEAD.

Boers Have All Left the Vicinity of Ladysmith — Kentucky Democrats Want State Militia Placed on a War Footing at Once—Washington News.

HINTON, W. Va., March 7.—[By Associated Press]—It is now known to a certainty there were but forty-two men in the Red Ash mine at the time of the explosion, all of whom, it is almost absolutely certain, are dead. Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered, of which number but eight can be identified, owing to their mangled condition. It is believed all the bodies will be brought to to the surface before night.

Later information indicates that more than forty-two lives were lost. The miners say the superintendent's estimate of the number of men in the mine was too low. It is fully half a mile from the mouth of the mine to the point where the men were at work. All the bodies taken out are fearfully burned.

CHARLESTON, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—At noon fourteen bodies more had been recovered. Only one man was living and his death is certain. The office books show that sixty one were in the mine at the time of the explosion.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—The House was in session but twenty-five minutes, adjourning out of respect to the memory of Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, who died yesterday.

In the Senate, Sullivan, of Mississippi, offered a resolution that it was the sense of that body that the Philippine islands were rightfully acquired by the United States, and that so long as the misguided Filippinos train a single gun on our flag no expression of the intention of this country as to the future of the islands should be made by the Senate.

Senator Mason gave notice that he would move to take his resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers out of the hands of the committee on foreign relation and place it on the calendar.

Senator Lodge spoke on the Spooner bill, which vests the President with authority to act in the Philippines until such time as Congress shall take action.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Two Men Killed on the Ft Wayne at Allegheny.

PITTSBURG, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—The engine, tender and one car of the fast freight, known to trainmen as "W. P. No. 1," on the P., Ft. W. & C., west bound, crashed through the steel bridge across Robinson street, in Allegheny, at 1 o'clock this morning. E. G. Dewald, brakeman, and A. K. Miller, fireman, were instantly killed, and Conductor Martin badly injured. The engine, No. 322, was one of the largest consolidated locomotives on the road, and the immense weight was too much for the bridge to withstand.

"Opportunity is the Cream of Time."

Now is your opportunity. There is no time when the system is so much in need of a good medicine, like Hood's Sarsaparilla, and no time when it is so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from such a medicine. By purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood and toning up the system Hood's Sarsaparilla starts you right for a whole year of health.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Questions Propounded at Last Saturday's Meeting.

At the examination of applicants for certificates, held by the county examiners in Canton, last Saturday, the following lists of questions were given:

ARITHMETIC.

Bought a watch for $42, which was 40 per cent. less than its value; sold it for 30 per cent. more than its value; find my rate per cent. of gain.

If it requires 72 grains of silver to plate a 12-inch sphere, how much will it take to plate an 8-inch cylinder of equal volume?

A treasury vault contains silver and gold; the silver is worth as many times the cost of the vault as the gold is worth the silver: find the value of the silver, if the vault cost $13,689 and the gold is worth $279,841.

A commission merchant received $4,456.40 to invest in wheat, after deducting his commission of 2 per cent. and drayage of 50 cents per load of 36 bushels; how much wheat did he purchase at $1 20 per bushel?

A and B are partners; A's capital is $4,200 and B's $5,600, after four months how much must A put in to entitle him to half the year's gain?

What will it cost to carpet a flight of stairs 11 ft. 4 in. high, the tread of each step being 10 in. and the riser 8 in., and the cost of carpet 75 cents per yard?

If I buy stock at 30 per cent. discount, brokerage 1 per cent., and sell it at 31¼ per cent. discount, brokerage 1¼ per cent., how many shares ($100) did I have if my loss is $596 25?

The face of a draft, payable in 60 days, is $2,625; exchange being at 1½ per cent. premium and interest 6 per cent.; what is its cost at an Ohio bank?

GEOGRAPHY.

What bodies compose the solar system?

(a) Define climate. (b) How are winds caused?

What physical conditions have tended to make Africa a "dark continent?"

Locate Congo Free State. How governed?

(a) To what race do the natives of British India belong? (b) What is the prevailing religion? Name and locate three important cities of India.

(a) Name England's possession in the western continent. (b) What is the latitude of Cape Town? (c) Of Pretoria?

What and where are the following: Quito, Volga, Yukon, Java, Luzon, Port Arthur?

Name our most important exports. Imports. What is our greatest export city?

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

Name five great questions that are engaging public attention.

Who was Harriet Beecher Stowe? How did she affect American history? Who was Wm. Lloyd Garrison?

What was the Kansas-Nebraska bill? What great bill did it repeal?

What constitutes a U. S. court of impeachment. Name the pivotal battles of the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

Name three important battles fought in New Jersey during the Revolution. Name three American poets and four historians.

Why do historians dwell upon the French and Indian war? What were the provisions of the treaty that ended it?

Name three permanent settlements on the mainland of North America, north of Mexico, prior to the settlement of Jamestown.

State the constitutional qualifications of the President, a U. S. senator and a U. S. representative. What is the salary of each?

GRAMMAR.

Define syntax and accidence.

Explain the definition of the participle.

What classes of words usually express the sentential relations?

Write a compound sentence. Transform it into a complex sentence.

Define modifier. Of what may it consist?

Write a complex sentence containing a subject clause.

How may the idea of the noun be developed?

Diagram: "Literature quickens the imagination, widens the horizon, refines the taste, and provides some of the highest pleasures of which human nature is capable."

PHYSIOLOGY.

Define atrophy and anesthesia.

Tell why the flow of blood from a wound naturally stops.

What organs purify the blood?

What two antagonistic processes constitute vital action?

Name the circulating fluids of the body.

What is the difference in the tissue of voluntary and involuntary muscles?

What is massage?

State four important laws of hygiene.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Why is a child sent to school?

Give a good definition of teaching.

Give an outline synopsis of the psychical feelings.

What do you understand by "laws of association?"

What is the Socratic method of instruction?

Name the prerequisites for successful questioning.

Give an example of inductive reasoning.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Pius Branch, No. 4, C. M. B. A., the following resolution was adopted:

Wheras, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom to call to eternal happiness our brother, Leonard Stucker, who departed this life February 27.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will, we deplore the loss of our esteemed brother, who was a true and faithful husband and father, also an earnest and conscientious member of branch,

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family of our deceased brother our most heartfelt sympathy, that our charter be draped for thirty days, these resolutions be published in our city papers, the C. M. B. A. news, also be spread on the minutes of our order and a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family.

F. A. VOGT,
FRED R. FORSTER,
HENRY LEAHY,
Committee.

India has perhaps a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having 15,000 native species, while the flora of the entire continent of Europe embraces only about 10,000.

Life in a Flat.

"Where is my folding pipe?"

"I don't know, James, but the folding matches are on the folding mantelpiece."—Chicago Record.

SUMMER SCHOOL Mount Union College.

From June 26 to August 10. (Seven Weeks.)

For teachers in particular, for all students in general.
Regular faculty and public school specialists—36 instructors.
Eighty courses, from common branches to higher college studies.
Courses for primary and grade teachers—Misses Sinclair and Barnes.
Superintendents' course, teachers' forum, course in general methods.
Special attention will be given to a review of all the common branches.
Double courses in beginning Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry.
More than 20 popular lectures—free; also 4 inexpensive excursions.
Tuition, only $8.00, with a number of extra advantages free.
Board, for the term, only $12.00. Rooms, from 45c to 75c a week.
Send for our 24-page Announcement, giving full particulars.
Address, PRESIDENT A. B. RIKER, Alliance, O.

NO BOERS NEAR LADYSMITH.

British Soldiers are Rapidly Recovering.

DURBAN, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—General Buller has issued a general order congratulating the garrison at Ladysmith and the relieving force, declaring that both had splendidly maintained the honor of the queen and their country.

Reports from Ladysmith say there are no Boers within twenty miles of that place. Supplies are plentiful, and the troops of General White's command are rapidly recovering from the effects of their long siege.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

British Loss During the Relief of Ladysmith.

LONDON, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—No news has been received today from either Lord Roberts or General Buller. It is reported that the latter is pushing toward Harrismith and that the Boers are occupying a strong position in the Glencoe passes, where they will contest the British advance.

From latest reports, it is learned that the total British loss, in rank and file, in the relief of Ladysmith was 1859 men.

GRANTED HAWAII'S REQUEST.

Cabinet Decides to Grant Money Requested to Fight the Plague.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—At the cabinet meeting, the recommendation of the Hawaiian council that they be authorized to expend $300,000 in the suppression of the bubonic plague and in the relief of distressed natives was formally approved. Some doubt was expressed as to the authority of the Hawaiian council to make this expenditure, but the opinion was unanimous that the gravity of the situation justified that course, and the necessary directions will be forwarded at once.

Porto Ricon postal affairs were also considered. A large part of the time of the meeting was taken up with a discussion on the Porto Ricon tariff bill.

Will Hold Methodist Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 7.—A meeting of representatives of the various preachers' meetings of the Methodist churches of Pennsylvania was held in this city at which it was decided to hold a Methodist convention in Harrisburg next October, beginning on the 22d and continuing five days. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of Philadelphia, presided and delegates were present from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Altoona, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre.

MONEY GIVEN TO MRS. LAWTON.

Also Letters, Many of Which Contained Tributes to Her Husband's Memory.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—General Corbin turned over to Mrs. Lawton, widow of the late Major General Lawton, the fund subscribed by the people of the country. It amounted to $98,432.07.

In addition to the money, the committee also turned over to Mrs. Lawton all the letters received from subscribers to the fund, many of which contain beautiful tributes to the memory of her lamented husband.

More Strict Than West Pointers.

It is commonly stated by army officers that men appointed from the ranks are the strictest disciplinarians in the service and more harsh in dealing with the privates than West Pointers. Probably they may recall their own experience and regard harsh conduct as necessary to compel respect.—Washington Times.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 6.

WHEAT—No. 2, 65@66c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 39¼@39½c; No 2 yellow ear, 40@41c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 30½@30¾c; extra No. 2 white, 29¼@29⅝c; regular No. 3, 28@29c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $13.75@14.00; No. 2 do $13.00@13.25; packing hay, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 clover mixed, $12.75@13.00; No. 1 clover, $13.00@13.25; loose, from wagon, $14.00@14.50.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 27½@28c; creamery, Elgin, 27@27½c; Ohio, 25@25½c; dairy, 17@18c; low grades, 14@15c.

EGGS—Fresh, nearby, 17@18c; strictly fresh, candled, 18@19c; storage, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 13@13c½; three-quarters, 12@12½c; New York state, full cream, new, 13½@14c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 13@13½c; limburger, new, 13@13½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 55@65c per pair; large, fat, 75@85c; dressed, 12½@13c per pound; springers, 50@60c per pair; large, 60@75c; dressed, 12@13c per pound; ducks, dressed, 14@15c per pound; springers, live, 400@55c per pair; turkeys, 9@10c; dressed, 13@14c.

PITTSBURG, March 6.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady. We quote: Extra, $5.45@5.60; prime, $5.25@5.40; good, $4.85@5.10; tidy, $4.00@4.75 fair, $4.40@4.50; good butchers', $4.25@4.40; common, $3.25@3.80; heifers, $3.50@4.70; oxen, $2.50@4.75; bulls and stags, $2.50@4.50; common to good fat cows, $2.00@4.25; good fresh cows, $40.00@60.00; fair cows, $25.00@35.00; bologna cows, $10.00@18.00.

HOGS—Receipts light, about 5 loads; market steady. We quote: Prime mediums, 5.15@5.20; heavy hogs, $5.10; heavy Yorkers, $5.05@5.10; light Yorkers, $5.00@5.05; pigs, $4.90@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply light and market steady on sheep, a shade lower on lambs. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, $6.30@6.40; good, $6.00@6.25; fair mixed, $5.25@5.75; common, $3.00@4.00; choice lambs, $7.70@7.85; common to good, $5.75@7.65; veal calves, $7.00@7.75; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, March 6.

HOGS—Market easy at $4.10@5.00.

CATTLE—Market steady at $3.00@5.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm at $4.25@6.00. Lambs—Market strong at $6.25@7.50.

NEW YORK, March 6.

WHEAT—Spot market firmer; No. 2 red, 78¾c in elevator; No. 2 red, 78½c f. o. b. afloat in store; No. 1 northern Duluth, 78½c f. o. b. afloat prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 80½c f. o. b. afloat prompt.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 41⅝c f. o. b. afloat and 41½c in elevator.

OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 28¼@28½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾c; track mixed western, 28½@30c; track white, 31@35c.

CATTLE—All for slaughterers an exporters; nothing doing; feeling steady. Cables quote refrigerator beef higher.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Feeling weak; 1 car lambs sold at $8.50; 2½ cars unsold.

HOGS—Feeling weak; nominal quotations $5.15@5.25.

His Life was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and am now well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	70
Hay, per ton	8 00 to 9 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	38-40
Oats	24-25
Clover Seed	4 25-4 40
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	40
Barley	40
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, (new) per bushel	40
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	75-1 00
Cabbage, per pound	02
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	1 50
Onions	65
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Chickens, live, per pound	06
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	09
Turkeys, dressed	12
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	08-09
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	06
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	14
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	97¾	98¾	96¼	98⅝
American Tobacco	103	104½	102½	104½
Atchison (Pfd.)	66½	66⅞	65⅝	66¾
C. B. & Q.	123¾	123⅞	122¾	123¾
Federal Steel	51	51½	50½	50⅞
Manhattan	94½	95⅛	94¾	95
Missouri Pacific	45	45¼	44⅝	45
Louisville & Nashville	81⅝	81⅞	81¼	81¾

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	66⅛	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝
July	66⅞	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
Corn				
May	36	35¼	35	35
July	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼
Oats.				
May	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅜
July	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼
Pork				
May	10 65	10 67	10 60	10 60
July	10 70	10 72	10 65	10 65
Lard				
May	5 90	5 90	5 87	5 87
July	5 97	5 97	5 95	5 95

CHICAGO, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle generally higher good to prime steers $5.10@$6.00; hogs higher, strong, $4.85@$4.97½.

TOLEDO, March 7.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 71.

Now is the time to subscribe.

EVEN IF You had a NECK As long as this fellow and had SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN Tonsiline WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

25c and 50c. All Druggists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss
Mary Clare vs. Julius Clare. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, March 17, 1900,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Lot No. one hundred and one (101) in William Chapman and Enos Raffensberger's addition to the Village of Rochester, Stark County, Ohio, the same being now a part of the Village of Navarro. House No. being on High street.

Appraised at three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
Wm. J. Piero, Attorney.

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